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TODAY'S WEATHER: FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 11-4 (52-39). Tomorrow variable (52-43). Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 9-6 (48-43). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-7 (50-45). CHANNEL: Very rough. ROME: Clear. Temp. (55-37). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 8-1 (—7) (20). Yesterday's temp. 12-1 (55-34). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	16 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	16 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

ord Ties ledge to ...sraelis to eace Bid

By Ronald Koven

ASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (WP). esident Ford has been quoted saying that the United States ld not be willing to give Israel rmal guarantee of its security d there has been more pro- s toward a peace settlement the Middle East.

his statement in an interview the current issue of Time gazine appeared to be an at- pt to apply some careful lomatic pressure on Israel to more conciliatory in any forth- ing peace moves with the ds.

n an unusually noncommittal tement for an American presi- nt speaking of Israel, Mr. Ford id of such a guarantee: "In e final analysis, we have to ge what is in our national terest above any and all other nsiderations."

No Guarantee

e President noted in the e interview that Washington already given Israel "every- g except" a security guar- ee.

"We have often made commit- nts that we consider Israel a cessary state in the Middle st both as to integrity of ter- ry and its existence.

wouldn't rule out a guaran- e under some circumstances, t there has to be, in my judg- nt, some real progress there fore that step would be taken.

"It so happens that there is a bstantial relationship at the resent time between our national curity interests and those of srael.

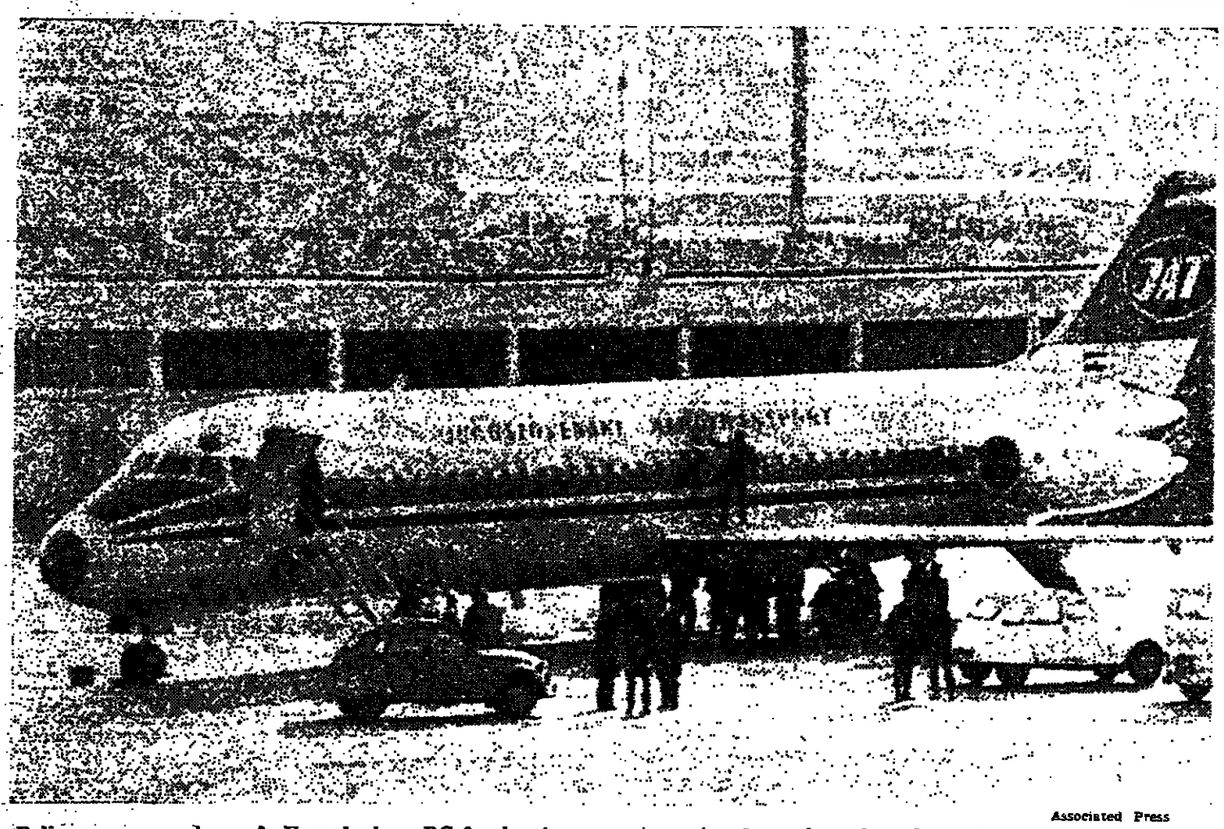
"But in the final analysis, we ave to judge what is in our ational interest above any and all circumstances."

Previous suggestions of such a guarantee have been rejected by Israel as being both meaningless nd risky in view of the history f formal assurances that were ot honored when tested. A greater ower pledge to Israel has been ffered by Israeli officials as a tandard part of attempts to per- ade them to give up land.

The President's carefully phras- suggestion that there could me a time when Israeli and merican interests could diverge s seen as a hint that a dis- greement could be in the offing er how far Israel should go in aking concessions to Egypt and haps other Arab states in ne- otiations, direct or indirect, if e Israelis do not become more xible.

But the President also reaffirm- his backing for the recent tement by Secretary of State nry Kissinger that has raised a rm of protest in the Arab orld. Mr. Kissinger recently said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Policeman on wing of Yugoslavian DC-9 showing exact spot where bazooka shell damaged the plane.

Democrats Offer Rival Plan

Ford Seeks Tax Slash Of $16 Billion, Oil Cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (IHT).—President Ford decided to make a surprise television appearance tonight to tell Americans of new economy and energy proposals, including a tax cut of nearly $16 billion and stiff fuel-conservation measures.

The President's TV appearance was announced barely an hour after House Democratic leaders issued their economic program, which also includes proposed tax cuts, for low and middle-income families, and a fuel rationing plan.

Mr. Ford planned to outline in his special televised address the economic and energy proposals that will be spelled out in detail in his State of the Union message to Congress Wednesday.

A presidential speech so close to a State of the Union address on the same issues was believed to be unprecedented, and its timing was considered a political counterpunch to the Democratic move. But the White House denied that the TV appearance was designed to take the publicity spotlights from the Democratic program unveiled today.

Mr. Ford's proposal for a $16-billion cut in taxes includes reductions in both personal and business taxes this year as a weapon to combat recession.

$1,000 Rebates Possible

The program could give individual taxpayers cash rebates of up to $1,000 on their 1974 tax payments due this coming April 15.

The President foresees that $12 billion of the tax cut will go to individuals in 12-per-cent rebates on their 1974-tax payments. Many individuals' payments have been completed through payroll deductions.

The remaining $4 billion in the tax cut would be in the form of an increase in the investment tax credit to 12 per cent for one year. The current tax credit ranges between 4 and 7 per cent.

The rise in the investment tax credit to 12 per cent for 1975 is designed to spur industries' plant expansion and create more jobs.

Other major elements of the Ford package:

- An immediate tariff on foreign crude oil, beginning at $1 a barrel and going to $3 a barrel in three months, coupled with a request to Congress to place "energy taxes" on domestic oil and natural gas.
- An unspecified method of returning the $30 billion in "energy tax revenues" to the economy "in the form of additional payments and credits to individuals, business and state and local governments."

The Ford program foresees higher retail gasoline prices because of the "energy taxes." But the White House does not expect the increase to be "as much as with a 20-cent-a-gallon gas tax," which had been suggested by some to curb fuel consumption.

Other points in the Ford energy-conservation plan include a windfall-profits tax on oil producers, a five-year delay on higher automobile pollution standards and stepped-up efforts to speed the development of such other domestic energy resources as coal.

The House Democrats' plan today promised quick action for a "substantial" anti-recession tax cut for "Americans of modest income." The Democrats also said they will pass legislation empowering the President to delay inflationary price increases up to 90 days and to impose price and presumably wage controls "more permanently" on selected industries if necessary.

They also promised additional public-sector jobs, speedier spending for public works and an "emergency housing program" to combat unemployment. They called for action of some kind —including possibly either a fuel-tax increase or gasoline rationing —to curtail fuel consumption. "Voluntary restrictions simply have not worked," the Democratic statement said.

House Speaker Carl Albert, presenting the Democrats' program at a news conference, said the appropriate House committees

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Fortifying Villages to Repulse Israelis

Libya Offers Lebanon Defense Plan

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Libya is awaiting Lebanese government permission for the Libyans to bolster Lebanon's defenses against Israeli attacks, Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, said in an interview published today.

He said that Libya was prepared to participate in building fortified villages in southern Lebanon—along the lines of those in Israel—but he gave no details.

Col. Qadhafi told two Beirut newspapers, An Nahar and L'Orient-Le Jour, that a Libyan military delegation which visited Lebanon recently had drawn up recommendations for defending southern Lebanon against the Israeli raids.

He said that he had approved the Libyan delegation's recommendations and was now waiting for the Lebanese government to give the go-ahead signal so that Libya might implement the plans.

The Libyan leader criticized other Arab states for allegedly not helping Lebanon to withstand Israeli attacks. He said that the need for such assistance had been established during the Libyan military delegation's visit to Lebanon and during a stay in Libya by a Lebanese delegation.

Col. Qadhafi said that Libya would not end the state of war with Israel even if other Arab states did.

He said that his country has started contacting Arab scientists in the United States and elsewhere abroad in an effort to bring them back to their Arab homeland.

Similar efforts are being made by other Arab countries, the colonel said.

"We in Libya have decided to build a science city for Arab scientists so that the Arab nation will benefit from them rather than have them remain scattered around the world," he said.

Asked whether Libya was seeking to become a nuclear power, Col. Qadhafi said:

"I imagine the question of nuclear power will one day be as essential as electricity. While people now say that this country has 50 planes and the other has 500 planes, the day will come when they will say this country has three nuclear bombs and the other has 10 nuclear bombs and so on."

He said that Libya's main concern is to see the Arab scientists return home "because the Arab world has vast potential and many scientists can accomplish anything once the right atmosphere is created for them."

Battle With Guerrillas

Israelis Use Artillery, Tanks In 2d Thrust Into Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Israeli commandos backed by armor and artillery struck across the border into southern Lebanon today for the second time in 48 hours and fought battles with Lebanese gunners and Palestinian guerrillas for the third straight day.

A Lebanese Defense Ministry statement said Israeli gunners shelled the outskirts of several villages in the Arqoub region, near Lebanon's border with the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. The statement said the Israeli shelling lasted 24 hours.

It said Israeli ground forces fought their way through return fire from Lebanese gunners to blow up five homes in the villages of Halta and Chouba, a mile inside Lebanon.

A Palestinian spokesman said guerrilla forces in the area joined Lebanese forces in "meeting the large enemy force and inflicting heavy casualties on them."

In Tel Aviv, Israel said its forces renewed their offensive against Arab guerrillas in the second successive overnight thrust into Lebanon, hitting two villages and battling guerrillas in one of them.

2 Women Hurt

Arab newsmen in the region said the Israeli shelling began last night and continued intermittently until this afternoon, injuring at least two women and damaging 20 homes in the villages of Kfar Hamam, Kreibeh and Rashaya el Fukhar.

As the fighting continued, Israeli warplanes made their first flights over Beirut in more than a week, sending sonic booms rumbling across the capital shortly before noon.

At about 7 p.m., two Israeli warships appeared off Lebanon's coast at the port city of Nakoura, about 50 miles south of Beirut, and began firing flares toward the shore, witnesses said.

The fighting along the Israeli-Lebanese border was apparently touched off by Israeli retaliation for stepped-up guerrilla raids against its army patrols on Mount Hermon in northern Israel. Lebanese newspapers dubbed the fighting the "Arqoub war," after the 40-square-mile region where the fiercest clashes occurred.

"The enemy used its artillery fire to cover its infiltration of the village of Kfar Chouba, where they blew up four houses, and the village of Halta, where they blew up one house," the Defense Ministry statement said.

Plane at Paris Hit by Shell Fired at El Al

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—Two men attacked an Israeli airliner at Orly Airport today with bazookas, but missed the plane and struck a nearby Yugoslav aircraft and an administrative office. Three persons were injured.

The target plane, an El Al Boeing 707 taxiing for takeoff, was delayed but left later for New York with 136 passengers aboard. An El Al spokesman said that the pilot had accelerated after the first shot missed and escaped a second shot.

The Yugoslav plane, a DC-9 of JAT airline, was preparing to board passengers for Zagreb when the first of the two shells was fired. It crashed through the fuselage without exploding.

One of the plane's stewards and a French policeman stationed nearby to guard the El Al plane were injured by flying fragments.

A second bazooka shell hit an administration building, causing considerable damage and injuring a maintenance man. None of the injuries was serious.

Car Abandoned

The attackers escaped, but police later found their car abandoned in a nearby suburb. Two bazooka-type weapons were found in the car. Police said they were of Soviet make.

An anonymous telephone caller told Reuters news agency here that the attack was carried out by a guerrilla group called the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Big Air Campaign

South Vietnam Reports Red Convoy Destroyed

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (AP).—South Vietnamese bombers today wrecked a 400-truck North Vietnamese convoy carrying troops and war materials to launch an offensive in the Central Highlands, with Kontum city the prime target, the II Corps headquarters announced.

In one of the biggest South Vietnamese air campaigns of the war, the headquarters claimed that more than 200 Soviet-built Molotova trucks were destroyed and 170 North Vietnamese troops were killed.

The command said that South Vietnamese bombers hammered the convoy for more than six hours. Spokesmen said that the convoy was moving toward Kontum and was attacked about six miles northwest of the city. They said that the convoy had come through a North Vietnamese road network in Laos.

Kontum city is about 260 miles northeast of Saigon and about 25 miles from the borders of Laos and Cambodia. It was a main target in the 1968 Tet offensive and again in the 1972 Easter offensive, when North Vietnamese troops got into the city but did not succeed in capturing it.

There was no immediate corroboration of the II Corps headquarters claim, which obviously was based on the reports of pilots. U.S. pilots—during years of American bombing in Vietnam—and South Vietnamese pilots are known to exaggerate. And there also is the problem of two pilots reporting the same truck being struck, thus doubling the number claimed.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong launched a regional offensive on Dec. 6 in the southern half of South Vietnam, including the provinces north, east and south of Saigon, but the Central Highlands have been quiet.

Field reports said that North

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Warns of Consequences

U.S. Issues Formal Protest, Says Hanoi Is Resuming War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The United States today protested what it termed a grave violation of the Vietnam peace agreement by Hanoi in resuming warfare in South Vietnam.

"The Democratic Republic of Vietnam must accept the full consequence of its actions," the United States said in a note addressed to the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Indonesia, Iran and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The note was addressed to them as guarantors of the 1973 Paris peace agreement under which U.S. troops were withdrawn from Southeast Asia.

The United States said North Vietnam has built up its main forces in South Vietnam through the illegal infiltration of more than 160,000 troops since the peace agreement was concluded in Paris on Jan. 27, 1973.

More than 400 new armored vehicles have been sent into South Vietnam, more than tripling the strength of Communist armor there, the United States said. Artillery and anti-aircraft weapons also were greatly increased, the protest said.

The protest said that North Vietnam had expanded armament stockpiles and improved its military logistics system, in Laos and Cambodia as well as in the Demilitarized Zone separating North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

The note also said the North had failed to honor its commitment to cooperate in determining the status of American and other personnel missing in action and had broken off all discussions on this issue by refusing to meet with U.S. and South Vietnamese representatives on a four-party joint military team for the last seven months.

Today was the third time that the United States has filed strong protests with the other principal signatories of the Vietnam accord.

Flights Over South

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—A Pentagon spokesman confirmed yesterday that U.S. aircraft were carrying out unarmed reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam and Cambodia. He stressed that the action was nothing new or secret.

But the spokesman, William Beecher, would say only "no comment" when asked about simular flights over North Vietnam.

Another authoritative Pentagon official, however, stated flatly that unarmed U.S. aircraft had been flying over North Vietnam "for some time." But this could not be confirmed by other sources.

This official also acknowledged that such flights were in violation of a secret understanding between Washington and Hanoi made at the time the Vietnam cease-fire accords were signed.

"We only started the reconnaissance in North Vietnam," he explained, "after we repeatedly warned them about their violations of the 1973 cease-fire accords, particularly in bringing down new men and supplies into South Vietnam."

U.S. Navy Activity Again Criticized By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sharply rebuked the United States again today for its military activity in the Indian Ocean.

As she spoke, during a visit to the Maldive Islands, a U.S. Navy task force led by the nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise sailed into the region on what the Pentagon described as a routine mission.

Indian newsmen with Mrs. Gandhi also reported that American transport planes are landing and taking off daily in a "feverish buildup" on Diego Garcia Island.

"Not far from these tranquil islands in the Indian Ocean there ... increased naval activity threatening the peace of the region," Mrs. Gandhi said, according to dispatches reaching here. "We must make our voices heard."

India has repeatedly criticized the United States for its plans to expand an air and naval base on Diego Garcia.

Midway on Mission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Pentagon said today that the carrier Midway had left Yokohama on a routine training operation. A spokesman denied a report that the ship was headed for Vietnamese waters.

Angola Independence Accord ...lay Be Reached Tomorrow

ALVOR, Portugal, Jan. 13 (AP). Negotiations for Angolan independence moved nearer conclusion today as Portuguese sources reported agreement on major political questions, including a power-sharing formula for the country's transitional government.

A senior Portuguese official forecast that the negotiations here would end Wednesday with the formal signing of a text providing for the liquidation of Portuguese colonial rule in Lisbon's rich West African outpost.

Still to be decided, the sources said, was the question of how to integrate into one all-black army the forces of three warring guerrilla movements represented at the summit meeting here.

On the other side of an oval table from the Portuguese at an Algarve coast hotel are representatives from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Heavy Toll

The guerrillas have taken a heavy toll of lives in fighting among themselves during their 14-year war against Portuguese troops. They are at odds for tribal and ideological reasons.

Meanwhile, the sources said the negotiators had found the only acceptable solution to the problem of forming a government that will hold power until the Portuguese withdraw later this year. They said a troika had been selected to lead the new government, with one representative from each movement.

Portuguese sources also said the summit meeting had produced an accord on provisions for protecting any of the 250,000 European settlers in Angola who choose to stay after independence.

They said this was Lisbon's prime concern. Details of the "agreement in principle" were not made public.

It was reported by Portuguese officials that tomorrow's session of talks—the fifth day of negotiations—would probably be concerned with detailed drafting of an agreement.

...eavy Rains End ...pain's Worst ...rought Since '54

MADRID, Jan. 13 (UPI).—...avy rainfall has broken a ...astrous eight-month drought ...southern Spain which caused ...ricultural damage officially ...imated at $360 million.

The rains began Saturday and ...e greeted with exuberance. In ...laga, news agency reports ...d thousands walked down the ...ques without umbrellas or ...oats, "enjoying the feeling ...rain falling on them."

...n Cadiz, the first drops fell ...townspeople gathered at the ...hedral for prayers and a pro- ...sion behind a statue of Christ ...ich is locally known as "the ...ter bringer." The statue is ...en into the streets only dur- ...g disastrous droughts.

...The weather bureau said the ...ought affecting the south and ...e center was the worst since ...54. It said the rains might ...ntually extend from the south ...other regions of the country.

...Lack of rain has caused 20 of ...ain's 52 provinces to ask the ...vernment to declare them di- ...ster zones. The government ...ently granted $16.5 million in ...ergency relief.

United Press International.

OATHS OF OFFICE—Three of the eight-man panel picked by President Ford to investigate the CIA being sworn in in Washington yesterday. From left: Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, the chairman, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer and former Calif. Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Schlesinger Admits CIA's 'Misdemeanors'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger acknowledged today that a post-Watergate review of the Central Intelligence Agency's activities had uncovered a small number of "misdemeanors" during the last 20 years.

Mr. Schlesinger, a former director of the CIA, made the disclosure to reporters after testifying for an hour before an eight-member panel which President Ford recently named to investigate charges that the CIA has illegally spied on citizens in the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger said that disclosure of CIA domestic activities related to Watergate in 1973 prompted a broad review of all agency activities.

"I think there were a number of issues that came about as a result of the review of intelligence activities perpetrated by Watergate," he said. "The entire history was made. Certain things came to light."

He did not characterize the violations, except to say:

"These things must be viewed in the context of the 20-year history of the CIA—most of the things uncovered go all the way back through the 1950s. The number of misdemeanors in that period is quite small."

Continuous Corrections

Asked if the CIA had taken steps to end those violations, Mr. Schlesinger replied, "Corrective actions are continuously necessary in any institution."

Mr. Schlesinger was preceded as a witness by CIA Director William Colby, who opened the closed hearing and remained inside the room during the testimony of the defense secretary.

Mr. Colby was expected to be questioned on a top-secret report which he recently prepared for President Ford in response to charges the CIA had spied on about 9,000 anti-war activists and other dissidents.

Former CIA Director Richard Helms, who headed the agency when many of the illegal spying activities allegedly took place, appeared before the commission after Mr. Schlesinger.

Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, headed the agency from 1966 to 1973 and has denied that any illegal domestic operations were conducted during his tenure.

Vice-President Rockefeller, head of the commission, opened the first meeting by pledging to "get to the bottom of this problem" and if necessary recommend legislation to curb domestic spying by the CIA.

Two Senate committees plan to begin hearings later this week. And, in the House the majority Democrats met in caucus today

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israelis at Captured Oil Fields See Egypt Recovering Region

By Terence Smith

ABU RUDEIS, Israeli-Occupied Zone of Egypt, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The workers in the Abu Rudeis oil fields, Israel's richest trophy from the 1967 war, think they are operating on borrowed time.

Israel began to exploit Egyptian wells in the Sinai Peninsula immediately after capturing them in the six-day war of 1967. They provide 50 to 60 per cent of the oil Israel needs each year, and are expected to be the centerpiece in any negotiations between Israel and Egypt on a second-stage Sinai agreement.

The future of the wells—and the possession of the important Mitla and Gidi Passes in Sinai—are expected to be the issues that will decide whether a new agreement can be concluded. Egypt is demanding the return of both; Israel has refused so far.

The 400 Israeli oil experts and workers who populate this former Egyptian boom town on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez are pessimistic about future talks. They believe that the wells will soon cease to be Israeli.

"I suppose you came to say good-bye," an oil worker said sarcastically when an American reporter walked into the canteen just outside the work camp. "Good thing you didn't wait until next month. There'll be Egyptians here by then."

Because of the uncertainty, there is little inclination to start new projects or undertake ambitious building. The wells are still pumping and the tankers continue to call, but everything else is standing still.

"We don't know where we stand," said Benjamin Edut, chief of security for Netivei Nepht, Ltd., the Israeli government oil company, which was established in 1967 to work the captured fields. "Everyone here is depressed. Will the politicians give all this back to Egypt? If so, when? In three months? Six? A year? We're all in a state of *suspension*."

The Israeli Cabinet reportedly is divided over the desirability of retaining the fields as against the Sinai passes.

One who is convinced that the economic benefits of the oil fields far outweigh the military value of the passes is Zvi Dinstein, former deputy finance minister, who serves as the government's chief adviser on oil and energy.

"I can't exaggerate the importance of Abu Rudeis," he said in an interview in Tel Aviv. "It is a secure and reliable source [illegible] oil at a time when such sources are hard to find."

It would be unthinkable, in Mr. Dinstein's opinion, for Israel to withdraw from the fields without securing firm guarantees of a steady supply from either the producers or the United States.

The fields and the wells in the gulf produce 75,000 to 85,000 barrels a day, according to Israeli officials. Israel buys the rest of its annual requirement of about 160,000 barrels a day from Iran, which is also described abroad as a potential source of compensatory supplies.

Because the Israelis depend almost totally upon oil for energy supplies, they are circumspect about disclosure of details. Newspaper articles about the oil situation, including this one, are subjected to rigorous censorship. This reporter's request to enter the fields here was denied.

According to foreign sources, the fields are worked in cooperation with ENI, the Italian national oil company, which originally explored and developed them in partnership with Egypt in 1964.

When the Israeli Army seized the fields in 1967, Israel suddenly found itself with a major asset but without the necessary expertise to exploit it. According to the foreign sources, an arrangement was worked out under which the Italians continued their participation and Israel simply replaced Egypt as partner. Israel continues paying 50-per-cent royalties to Italy on all oil pumped.

Calculated at 1974 prices, production for last year was worth about $250 million. The existing wells have a projected lifetime of 8 to 10 years, according to Israeli officials.

Perhaps with an eye toward the day when it will have to give up the fields, the government recently committed itself to an intensive exploration effort in Israel. The effort is expected to cost nearly $100 million.



Associated Press.

ON THE DOUBLE—American soldiers of the Berlin brigade running alongside the Communist wall that divides the city. They run over a different route every day and yesterday chose to jog beside the infamous wall.

2 Cosmonauts Test Systems On Salyut-4

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Two cosmonauts today spent their second working day aboard the orbiting Salyut-4 laboratory, warming up its systems and checking scientific instruments, Tass said.

A brief report on the cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and civilian flight engineer Georgi Grechko, both 43, said they were feeling well and that all systems were functioning normally.

It was only the second report on the cosmonauts since they docked their Soyuz-17 craft to the three-room, 20-ton station yesterday and boarded it.

'Reactivating Station'

Tass said they "carried out operations in reactivating the station and checking its onboard systems and scientific instruments."

The cosmonauts will carry out biological and medical experiments, earth observations and test the improved design of the Salyut, the agency said.

The cosmonauts ended their second workday at 10 a.m. Moscow time, Tass said. The research vessel Academician Sergei Korolev in the Atlantic maintained contact with the station as it orbited out of the radio contact zone with the Soviet Union.

Information from the vessel was relayed to the flight control center by satellite.

Salyut Launched Dec. 26

Tass said by noon today that Salyut-4 had made 288 orbits of the earth, 18 of them with the cosmonauts aboard. The station was sent aloft Dec. 26.

Reports have not mentioned how long the cosmonauts will remain aboard the Salyut. Some Western experts have speculated that the cosmonauts might seek to surpass the three weeks spent by the Soyuz-11 cosmonauts in Salyut-1 in 1971.

There also has been speculation that Col. Gubarev and Mr. Grechko may only be readying the station for a longer stay by later cosmonauts.

Clemency Pleas Expand in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A flood of applications for President Ford's amnesty program has hit the armed forces and clemency board with only three weeks left before the offer expires.

But officials say the offer made to heal the wounds left by the Vietnam war is being taken up by few who deserted as a result of anti-war feelings. Most of the returnees give the same reasons for deserting that have been heard since the Roman legions—problems with girl friends, family strains, debts, emotional stress in the military environment.

Last week an average of 64 deserters volunteered for the program each day, exceeding even the 60-a-day average set in the first week of the program. The flow had slipped to a trickle of only 14 a day during the Thanksgiving-Christmas holiday periods.

Israelis Get Ford Caution

(Continued from Page 1)

in an interview with Business Week magazine that the United States could not rule out the use of force if it were confronted with "some actual strangulation" over oil supplies for the industrialized nations.

"Strangulation is the key word," Mr. Ford said. "He didn't say force would be used to bring a price change" of the oil.

President Ford told Time that he considers the prospects of war in the Middle East "very, very serious."

He said that the gravity of the situation increases "every day that we don't get some action for further progress in the settlement of some of those disputes."

Comment by Luns

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Joseph Luns, secretary-general of NATO, said that any nation—Western, Russian or Arab—is likely to consider force if "faced with strangulation."

But Mr. Luns, in an interview, refused to say how serious a situation must be to be described as "strangulation." He also said that he saw no sign that the Arab oil states intended to strangle the Western economies.

Not Politically Possible

MILAN, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said in an interview published today that U.S. military intervention in the Middle East was not politically possible.

He told the Milan daily Corriere Della Sera that U.S. references to the possibility of the United States using force to safeguard its oil supplies did not amount to a real threat.

"The times of colonialist incursions have vanished. All this is out of date and is no longer part of what is politically possible," Mr. Hoveyda was quoted as saying.

Italian Line

Next sailing from CANNES to NEW YORK

s s. RAFFAELLO January 23rd

s.s. MICHELANGELO February 5th

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MARSEILLES: 102 Rue de la République. Tel.: 91-90-15.
CANNES: Jetée Albert-Edward. Tel.: 39-09-46.
NICE: 2 Quai Papacino. Tel.: 85-52-77.

Paris Attack On El Al Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

Mohammed Boudia commando, named after a pro-Palestinian Algerian killed in a booby-trapped car blast here in 1973.

"We were aiming for the El Al airliner," the caller told the news agency. "Next time, we will hit our target."

In Beirut, however, the Palestine Liberation Organization issued a statement "condemning and denouncing this criminal operation, affirming that no commando group had anything to do with this operation, which is an intrigue against the Palestine cause and the Palestinian people's struggle."

In Jerusalem, Israeli Information Minister Aharon Yariv said that the attack came as "no surprise." He said that "terrorism and terrorist organizations have run riot with only minimal reaction by the civilized world."

The two men were described as tall and in their 30s. A manhunt was begun this afternoon. A police spokesman said that the attack had been well organized. "The weapons that were used," he said, "are rocket-launchers that require considerable experience. We are in the presence of a structured group, although we still are unable to indicate its origin."

Police refused to state that the attack was against the El Al plane.

French Witness

Claude Page, a Frenchman about to leave on a domestic flight, said he saw the two men drive their car up near the runway, unwrap a bazooka from an orange cloth and squeeze off the shots. They drove off just before the police arrived, Mr. Page said.

Police said that the attack occurred in an area that is accessible to the public and not from the special security area near where the planes are stationed. There is a special guard for all El Al planes. Police said the two shots were made from an area about 130 meters from the aircraft.

A revolver was found at the site of the attack which Agence France-Presse described as of "7.65-mm caliber with a star on the grip, made in an Eastern country." Police said it was being examined for fingerprints.

Previous Events

The attack, if it had been successful, would have been the most serious against El Al on French territory. Three years ago an unexploded bomb was discovered at the El Al counter at Orly.

On Aug. 4, a bomb exploded outside the Jewish Social Fund and two rightist publications, l'Aurore and Minute, also were bombed. One person was injured.

Free Democrats Seeking Coalition In German State

MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 13 (AP).—The tiny Free Democratic party has proposed a Rhineland-Pfalz state coalition government with the Christian Democrats. But the Free Democrats denied yesterday that the proposal would affect their ruling partnership in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Socialists.

It was the first time that the Free Democrats have offered to join the Christian Democrats on the state level since the Free Democrats linked with the Socialists nationally in 1969, ending the Christian Democratic postwar reign in Bonn.

The proposal was seen as a life-saving measure in the state. The Free Democratic party is threatened with extinction in Rhineland-Pfalz if it fails to collect the required minimum of 5 per cent of the popular vote in March 9 elections for representatives in the Mainz Parliament.

The Christian Democrats currently rule the 100-seat statehouse with 52 deputies. The Social Democrats have 42 and the Free Democrats, 6.

Greeks Are Flocking to See 'Z' As Film Stirs Controversy

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (NYT).—When the film "Z" was released in 1969, it was banned by the military junta then ruling Greece. It is now playing here for the first time and its showing has become one of the most popular—and controversial—events since the restoration of democracy almost six months ago.

The story is based on the assassination in 1963 of Gregoris Lambrakis, popular leftist member of the Greek parliament. The sound "zee" means "he lives" in Greek, and the issues raised by that murder are far from dead.

The most popular film here since television was introduced has been "The Godfather," which was seen by about 400,000 Greeks. In less than four weeks, 350,000 have seen the French-made "Z" and 600,000 are expected to do so by the end of its run.

Audiences usually cheer loudly when one character denounces the American military bases here. They jeer at a photograph of King Constantine, who was dethroned in a national referendum last month.

Biggest Response

The biggest response always comes at the end, when a young investigator overcomes an official cover-up and indicts four police officials for complicity in the murder.

The model for the hero, Christos Sartzetakis, was arrested and tortured by the military regime that took power in 1967. After the junta crumbled during the Cyprus crisis last summer, he was restored to his post as an appellate judge.

A mild-mannered man with longish graying hair, Judge Sartzetakis saw the film for the first time recently and had this reaction: "I can only tell you that the film covers only a small part of reality—it barely touches the surface. The real case was a thousand times worse."

For one thing, the judge believes that the officials behind the cover-up tried to kill him during his investigation.

Asked why the movie is so popular here, the judge compared the Greek reaction to the American interest in Watergate: "It's very simple; there is a thirst for justice."

The novel "Z," by Vassilis Vassilokos, on which the movie is based, is a best seller. Records of the movie's soundtrack, with music by Mikis Theodorakis, the leftist composer, are also moving briskly. Despite this public response, the film has been attacked from both sides of the political spectrum.

The left believes that the Lambrakis affair was part of a long-standing conspiracy that culminated in the coup of 1967. Various writers have criticized the Greek director, Henri Costa-Gavras, for not detailing that conspiracy and the role allegedly played by the palace and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The right feels that the film insults the monarchy and the military.

The film is also embarrassing to Premier Constantine Caramanlis, who was premier in 1963 and was accused of "moral responsibility" for the Lambrakis murder. By allowing its release, Mr. Caramanlis showed that he had no "guilt complex" about the affair, according to Panayotis Lambrias, the minister of information.

"We are not afraid of these discussions," he said. Mr. Lambrias was in exile in London during the junta years and often used the film to raise money for the Greek resistance effort. He concedes, however, that the government blocked release of "Z" until after the referendum on the monarchy, on the grounds that it might disrupt the campaign.

Smith Regime Said to Insist On Cease-Fire Before Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—African nationalists must honor their agreement to a guerrilla cease-fire before further steps can be taken toward a constitutional conference for Rhodesia, government sources said here today.

But they indicated that Prime Minister Ian Smith's government might be prepared to compromise on the venue of the planned conference, which it wants held in Rhodesia, and suggested that the road to settlement had not been made smoother by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's recent African tour.

The sources were reacting to a statement yesterday by the African National Council, which accused the government of failing to carry out eight agreed preconditions for the conference, including the release of black political detainees.

The ANC, Rhodesia's umbrella black nationalist group, also demanded that the constitutional conference be convened by Britain, with Mr. Callaghan as chairman, and be held outside Rhodesia.

The government sources denied that the government had agreed to some of the ANC's preconditions and said the Africans had misinterpreted other conditions.

They said that the government wanted the conference held in Rhodesia because it was felt the issue was a matter to be solved between Rhodesians.

But the sources added that the government would not be dogmatic about the venue if it appeared that its stand would block the conference.

They said that the recent seven-nation African tour by Mr. Callaghan had not helped the search for a settlement because, before it, everyone had agreed that the less Britain had to do with the matter the better.

Mr. Smith was likely to make a full public statement on the situation soon, the sources said. He might also initiate a meeting between the ANC and government officials to clarify issues.

Italian Party Leader Held Over Abortions

FLORENCE, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The leader of the Italian Radical party, Gianfranco Spadaccia, 40, was arrested today in connection with an illegal abortion clinic partly run by his party.

A doctor, three nurses and two other persons were arrested after the clinic was raided here Thursday. The Radical party helped run the clinic in support of its campaign to legalize abortion.

Schlesinger In Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

to discuss a proposal to create a special committee to investigate the CIA.

Mr. Ford named his panel on Jan. 5 and directed that it report its findings in 90 days.

Mr. Rockefeller said that the commission would "determine if the CIA has exceeded its statutory authority through activities conducted in the United States...

"The President has directed the commission to determine whether present safeguards are adequate to preclude unauthorized CIA activity, and, if not, to recommend needed changes."

Members of the panel, besides Mr. Rockefeller, are former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California; former Commerce Secretary John Connor; former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon; former Solicitor General Erwin Griswold;

Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Edgar Shannon jr., former president of the University of Virginia, and Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

Saigon Says Convoy Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese forces launched a fresh attack along the Binh Dinh coastal plain, about 300 miles northeast of Saigon, where a rice-growing region around Bong Son district town is being contested. Most of the fighting reported today was concentrated in the Mekong Delta.

The Saigon command claimed 182 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed in four major battles in the Delta. It listed its own losses as 6 killed, 67 wounded and 11 missing.

The biggest clash was along the Cambodian border, 55 miles west of Saigon, where a North Vietnamese armored column attacked a South Vietnamese frontier outpost manned by about 100 troops, the command said. It claimed that five North Vietnamese armored personnel carriers were destroyed by South Vietnamese bombers and artillery.

Cambodian Fighting

In Cambodia, meanwhile, heavy fighting continued around the Mekong River town of Neak Luong as Khmer Rouge rebels tried to strengthen their 2-week-old blockade of the waterway, the last major surface supply line to Phnom Penh.

All roads into the capital have been cut for some time and river convoys from Saigon have been halted since the insurgents began their campaign Jan. 1.

Military sources said that government troops still hold ground on the east and west banks of the Mekong at Neak Luong, 35 miles southeast of the capital. They denied earlier reports that government forces had abandoned the west bank of the town, which is a major naval base and ferry crossing.

But government troops on the west bank are boxed into a small strip of land several hundred yards wide, field reports said.

The reports said that navy boats have taken more than 300 reinforcements from Phnom Penh to the town and returned crowded with wounded soldiers and civilian refugees.

Manila Postpones Martial-Law Vote Until Next Month

MANILA, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Philippine government has announced that it is postponing until next month a national referendum on martial law to insure free and honest voting. The referendum had been scheduled for Jan. 30.

The new date was not immediately announced. President Ferdinand Marcos was scheduled to make a policy statement on nationwide radio and television to announce changes in the referendum.

The official Philippine News Agency reported that Leonardo Perez, the chairman of the Commission on Elections, said the referendum would be held "sometime in February."

The referendum will ask voters, among other questions, whether they want to continue Mr. Marcos's rule by decree under the martial-law statutes.

The government said the postponement was unanimously decided upon at a meeting yesterday of members of the defunct Congress, delegates to the 1971 Constitutional Convention, provincial governors, town and city mayors and the Commission on Elections. The martial-law decree of September, 1972, abolished the Congress.

Death to Uganda Hoarders

KAMPALA, Jan. 13 (AP).—President Idi Amin has announced that businessmen found overcharging, hoarding or smuggling essential commodities will be executed by firing squad. He said that the move was aimed at holding down prices in Uganda.

Action Is Unanimous

Greek Parliament Approves Trials of Junta Collaborators

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Greek parliament unanimously approved in principle tonight a government-sponsored bill calling for the prosecution of leading officials and collaborators of the former dictatorship.

The proposal was approved by roll-call on first reading. Members of parliament are scheduled to debate the separate parts of the seven-point motion tomorrow.

The bill would open the way for the prosecution of hundreds of junta-appointed ministers, under secretaries, ministry officials and those responsible for embezzlement of public funds and torture of political dissidents.

It also calls for the punishment of "all those who collaborated with them in any way."

Leading the list of the accused are the former junta leader, George Papadopoulos, and the junta strongman, Dimitrios Ioannides, and scores of officers directly or indirectly involved in executing the coup and sustaining the dictatorship.

The government proposal specifies that no crime committed by a junta official or collaborator shall be amnestied. It makes five-member appeal courts the competent bodies to try the accused.

All party leaders agreed with the provision that the April, 1967, military take-over was an illegal seizure of power through a coup that never gained popular approval and that, consequently, no question of "revolutionary right" has arisen.

Accused persons are expected to be imprisoned pending trial, as soon as a parliamentary committee issues individual charges.

Parliament gave preliminary approval to the bill within hours of a rally held by relatives of those who died or were tortured during the dictatorship, demanding the immediate punishment of those responsible.

Students Demonstrate

SALONIKA, Greece, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Several thousand students tonight barricaded themselves inside the Salonika medical faculty demanding the dismissal of professors who the said cooperated with the former military junta.

The students marched through the main streets of the university town to occupy the faculty, guarded by a strong force of police who did not intervene. The faculty had previously been closed by its dean.

The students, also calling for greater academic freedom, said they would set up their own radio transmitter.

Leftist slogans shouted by the students attacked pro-junta elements as well as what the demonstrators called the anti-democratic constitution of Premier Constantine Caramanlis.

IRA Charges British With Intimidation

BELFAST, Jan. 13 (UPI).—An organizer for the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army said today that the police and British troops were endangering the Northern Ireland cease-fire by operating in republican areas.

"The IRA are keeping their side of the truce very well but in view the intimidation of the police and army in a very different light," said Seamus Loughran, the Belfast organizer of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

His statement followed an army report that a routine patrol in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area, a republican stronghold, revealed 19 mortar rounds.

Mr. Loughran said Sinn Fein had noted an increase in police and army patrols in republican areas, including some areas that were not patrolled in the early stages of the cease-fire.

Belfast police sources said policemen were beginning to replace British troops withdrawing from the Springfield Road area, another republican stronghold in Belfast, in an apparent concession to the outlawed IRA. But Mr. Loughran said the police were not wanted there.

"We have stated before that there must be no attempt to reintroduce the RUC [Royal Ulster Constabulary], the police. There is no love for the RUC in any of these areas," he said.

Yesterday, the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, William Cardinal Conway, said in Dublin he was optimistic that the IRA would extend its cease-fire.

The cease-fire, which began Dec. 22 and was extended Jan. 2, has given Northern Ireland its longest period of peace in more than five years. It is now due to run out at midnight Thursday.

IRA sources said they expect the British government to release more of their comrades from Northern Ireland jails in a conciliatory move aimed at a further cease-fire extension.

Stonehouse Offer To Quit Commons

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The House of Commons was told tonight that Labor MP John Stonehouse, whose affairs are being investigated by Scotland Yard, has offered to resign from the House.

The news was announced by Edward Short, deputy leader of the Labor party, who said: "I very much welcome this development."

Pressure on the 49-year-old former minister to quit his seat had been growing since he staged his own disappearance from a Florida beach seven weeks ago and later entered Australia with a faked passport.

Ford Asks $16-Billion Slash In Taxes and New Oil Levies

(Continued from Page 1)

have been asked to have the called-for legislation on the House floor within 90 days. "We mean business," the congressman from Oklahoma said. "We intend to act."

The Democratic Steering and Policy Committee task force that drew up the program under the chairmanship of Rep. James Wright jr., D-Texas, did not spell out how large a tax cut there should be. "Substantial is substantial," Rep. Wright said at the news conference, "whatever it's going to take."

Rep. Albert said he thought that the cut, which the task force said could be accomplished by any one of a variety of changes in the tax laws, could be "as low as $10 billion, as high as $20 billion. I assume higher than $10 billion."

The Democrats called for "the early enactment of legislation to forestall" the Ford-ordered increase in the price of food stamps. The President has ordered the increase to help cut the budget.

Political Element

Rep. Albert said that the Democrats had no thought of outmaneuvering the President in coming out with their program ahead of his. But the wording of the task force report was at least as much political as economic.

Not all of the 90-day goals delineated in the House Democrats' program are within the power of Congress to enact. For example, they called for an increase in the supply of credit, a function that is handled by the Federal Reserve Board.

Their program called for a system to allocate available credit "away from speculative and inflationary uses—ranging from conglomerate take-overs to gambling in foreign exchange or gold—toward vital credit-starved areas such as housing, small business, food production, power generation, state and local governments and productive capital investments."

The Democrats proposed for housing with an emergency program to increase the ability of savings and loan and thrift institutions to attract capital, with temporary interest-rate subsidies for low and medium-priced housing, with incentives to rehabilitate older housing and with short-term assistance to help owners having difficulty making mortgage payments.

Brussels, Vienna Seize Heroin, 20 Malaysians

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (AP).—About 40 kilos of pure heroin were seized and 20 Malaysians taken into custody Saturday in arrests here and in Vienna.

Police said that the group, including women and a child, had boarded a Belgian Sabena plane in Kuala Lumpur Friday night. It first landed at 4:45 a.m. Saturday in Vienna, where airport police found about 19 kilos of heroin, worth an estimated $2 million, hidden in suitcases, cognac bottles, cigarette packs, dried-fruit boxes, baby-powder cans and even the teddy bear of a 3-year-old.

Police said that the Malaysians confessed to having received an advance of $200 each for the smuggling and had been promised $1,000 more if they were successful.

The Austrians alerted Brussels Airport, where 10 other Malaysians on the same flight were arrested and 21 kilos of heroin were found when the plane landed at 6:20 a.m. The heroin, valued at an estimated $1.5 million and $2 million, was found in luggage, bags, bottles, cans and fruits.

100 French Soldiers In Germany Protest

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 13 (AP).—About 100 French soldiers in uniform today marched through this southwestern German city to protest conditions in the French Army, a French Army spokesman said.

The spokesman linked the demonstration here to other recent protest incidents in the French Army. The protesters demand better pay, less menial work and generally better conditions.

The demonstrators contacted other French units to attempt to get them to stage similar protests, the spokesman said. But there were no reports of other demonstrations in West Germany.

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jects Aides' Advice

issinger Is Retaining Option n Grants to Latin Military

By Leslie H. Gelb

ASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT). ecretary of State Henry Kis- er has rejected the almost nimous recommendation of *senior advisers to end next* the long-standing program outright gifts of military pment to Latin America, a ber of administration officials e disclosed.

he officials said that the on for the Kissinger decision philosophical, not financial. pes to root issues that divide secretary from his own ex- s on how to deal with Con- s and the proper role of tary aid in foreign policy.

he recommendation to end military grants to Latin erica was made to Mr. Kis- er last November by Carlyle Maw, under secretary of state for security assistance. It was fully supported, the officials said, by the Latin American bureau of the State Department, all of the U.S. ambassadors in Latin America, the National Security Council staff and the Office of Management and Budget.

It was opposed only by the Pentagon, which proposed cutting off the program in Central America by 1979 and in South America by 1981, the officials said.

No Explanation

Mr. Kissinger chose the Pentagon option without any explanation of his decision, it was confirmed.

The secretary's action, an associate explained, was based on his conviction that he needs to retain every possible carrot and stick in his diplomatic arsenal.

The amount of the military grant program to Latin America is trivial this year—about $10 million to be distributed among nine countries.

"But Henry never knows," another official said, "when a million here and there might come in handy." And, he said, "it is a matter of principle with Henry not to give in to congressional pressures to tie his hands."

In recent years, congressional committees have stepped up pressures to end military-grant aid worldwide and to Latin America in particular.

Mr. Maw and his supporters, another official explained, "wanted to get out in front of congressional criticism for a change, dampen some of the congressional hostility and end the program without being forced to do so."

No Leverage

This group also argued, the official said, that the amount of aid is now so small that it does not provide Washington with any leverage anyway. Rather, the group mentioned that ending the program would provide an opportunity to underline a new relationship with Latin America.

The group's position was that stopping the military handouts would help to undercut accusations about Latin governments being simply Washington's clients.

Last month in the "Declaration of Ayacucho," a number of Latin American nations pledged themselves to limit arms expenditures and not to acquire offensive weapons.

The question of decisions about the aid program arose in October during the course of review of the new budget within the Ford administration. The new budget is to be submitted in February.

Pentagon Dissent

The only dissent from the majority view was by the Pentagon, which argued that the aid program was important in maintaining close relations with the Latin American military.

The recommendations were cabled to Mr. Kissinger in November while he was traveling in the Middle East and he cabled back adopting the Pentagon stance.

This was the third year in a row, the officials revealed, that Mr. Kissinger overruled similar recommendations on the program. Neither this new recommendation nor previous ones would eliminate cash or credit military sales or military training programs.

The nine Latin American nations that receive military-grant aid are Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

op General r U.S. Fears oviet Surge

EW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).— George Brown, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, has told military audience that "the er massiveness of Soviet stra- ic nuclear programs is stag- ing."

Without successful negotia- ns or matching strategic pro- ms of our own," he said, "the iet Union has generated a mentum in new strategic apons programs that could ously upset the future military ance. The Soviet Union now s a significant numerical ad- ntage in total intercontinental listic missiles and submarine- inched ballistic missiles as asured by delivery vehicles, gatonnage and throw-weight."

Gen. Brown's assessment was ven at a recent dinner at the med Forces Staff College in rfolk, Va., attended by students the college and visiting mili- y leaders participating in a mposium on the challenges to e North Atlantic Treaty Orga- ation.

His gloomy estimate was match- d by the tone at the symposium, ith most speakers stressing the adual erosion of the Western lliance under economic and olitical strains.

What We're Up Against

Listening to the Brown speech, a senior Air Force officer com- mented, "I suppose this will be put down as just another effort to push the new budget through Congress. But the chairman has o tell us what we're up against."

Gen. Brown noted that Presi- nt Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, e Soviet leader, at their Vladi- tok meeting in November, tablished the framework for reement on limitation of stra- ic arms.

Despite the significance of this amework, which limits each de's strategic vehicles to 2,400, which 1,320 may carry MIRVs multiple independently targeted -entry vehicles), Gen. Brown w problems ahead.

"We are still faced with long d difficult negotiations to ucture the final agreement," he d. "I submit that the success failure of these negotiations pends largely on our ability to monstrate convincingly our de- rmination to maintain military pabilities second to none across e total spectrum of foreseeable allenge."

U.S. Superiority

Present Soviet programs, Gen. own said, are offset by qualita- e American superiority in ac- racy of missiles, number of IRVs, submarine technology and ti-submarine warfare develop- nt. But, he said, the Russians e "vigorously pursuing qualita- e improvement programs that uld produce greater accuracy, rability, survivability and IRVing of their intercontinen- l missiles."

The Russians, he said, "will on be ready to deploy four new ads of ICBMs, some with IRVs and others with multimega- on single-re-entry-vehicle war- ads, a bomber with a potential ntercontinental capability, and improved submarine and asso- ted missile."

RS Says Nixon as Not Yet Paid 969 Back Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP): President Nixon has not paid s back taxes he agreed to pay 1969, a spokesman for the ternal Revenue Service said sterday.

The IRS ruled in April that r. Nixon owed $432,787 in back xes, including a 5-per-cent neg- ence penalty, for the years 1969 rough 1972, as well as interest 1970-72.

Mr. Nixon agreed to pay the m, which includes $148,081 for 69, on which the statute of mitations had expired.

The former president has paid at he owed for the years 1970 rough 1972, the spokesman said, t he quoted IRS commissioner onald Alexander as saying that r. Nixon has not paid the 1969 m.

Much of the taxes which the RS ruled that Mr. Nixon owed sulted from disallowance of de- uctions for the donation of his e-presidential papers to the vernment and for disallowed siness expenses.



United Press International

DIGGING OUT—Dump trucks in Omaha, Neb., being filled with snow on Saturday, as Nebraska and other parts of Midwest are still in process of cleaning up after blizzard.

Toll Reaches 54 as Blizzard Continues in U.S. Midwest

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP).—Severe storms raged through the Midwest and Southeast during the weekend, killing at least 54 persons. Rain and snow were expected to continue disrupting widespread parts of the nation today.

The Midwest blizzard—described by a National Weather Service spokesman in Minneapolis as the worst in 35 years—had winds ranging up to 90 miles an hour and left at least 53 persons dead between Friday night and today. Another person died in a Florida tornado.

"The storm was as large as any hurricane," the weather service spokesman said. It downed power lines, stranded motorists and disrupted air traffic. Michigan officials estimated damage at $1 million in that state alone.

By today, storm related deaths had climbed to 13 in Nebraska, where 16 inches of snow fell, 8 in Iowa, 12 in Minnesota, 8 in North Dakota, 2 in Michigan, 8 in South Dakota and 1 each in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Six Asphyxiated

Six members of a family from the northeastern South Dakota community of Summit were found dead in their home last night. They apparently died of asphyxiation after sewer gas fumes permeated the home when a sewer exhaust became clogged with ice and snow, authorities said. Three other members of the family were in serious condition today.

Frigid winds continued to blow over the upper Midwest, keeping temperatures in most of the area below zero today. But skies were generally clear.

Winds averaging nearly 60 mph whipped through the central Rockies. Rain, freezing rain and snow hit the Pacific northwest. Travelers advisories for winds and high wind warnings were posted for Southern California mountains and deserts and for Colorado and Wyoming.

Rain continued over much of the middle and lower Atlantic region, with Sumter, S.C., reporting an inch of rain.

Meanwhile, snow, rain and tornadoes battered the Southeast, a series of twisters left 12 dead Friday. In yesterday's storms, one person died and several were hurt in a Panama City, Fla., twister. Other tornadoes affected northern Florida and Georgia.

Eight inches of snow fell yesterday at Crossville, Tenn., 7 inches at London, Ky., and 3 inches at Nashville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala.

£14 Hamburger Seen by Briton For Year 2000

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A British secretary by the year 2000 could be earning as much as £74,000 (about $173,000) a year if inflation continues at an annual rate of 20 per cent.

But she would be no better off than she is now on £15 a week. A hamburger at a restaurant, for instance, would cost £14, a gallon of gasoline, £67, and postage for a first-class letter, £6.

These figures were provided recently by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the opposition Conservative party's shadow minister of social services.

Inflation in Britain is running at about 18 per cent a year.

Workers at U.S. Agency Sue, Charge Take-Over by GOP

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—A group of present and former employees of Action, the volunteer-service agency, has prepared a suit charging the Nixon and Ford administrations with systematically sabotaging the civil service system.

In a petition to be filed with the Civil Service Commission today, 52 past and present Action employees, many of them still holding senior positions within the agency, allege that Action officials have sought to staff the system with loyal Republicans in direct violation of civil service statutes.

Since the 1971 merger that created Action out of the Peace Corps, Vista and other agencies, the employees assert in legal papers prepared for the suit, a concerted effort has been made to drive Democratic holdovers from the agencies and to hire only Republicans.

Far More Evidence

Scattered evidence of administration attempts to install Nixon loyalists in various federal agencies was disclosed during the Senate Watergate hearings and the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings. But the suit by the Action employees reportedly contains far more evidence of such efforts than has previously come to public attention.

Michael Bolzano, the director of Action, refused to confirm or deny the allegations of political favoritism.

"I must withhold comment on any complaints involving Action employees in the civil service system until the Civil Service Commission makes available to the agency the substance of such complaints," he said.

Among the abuses alleged by the employees are the following:

- The use of forms recording the *political affiliation* of perspective appointees to civil service positions.
- The destruction of files when the use of such forms was discovered.
- Appointment of Republican activists who could not pass civil service—merit examinations as Foreign Service reserve officers, even though they would have domestic responsibilities, and harassment of Democratic holdovers.

Broad Authority

According to the protesting employeees, the key man behind what they described as a "conspiracy" to deprive them of their rights was Frederick Malek, a former White House official who had broad personnel authority under former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Malek's agent within Action, the employees contend, was Alan May, who in the early years of the agency was its director of staff placement and training. He has since resigned and started practicing law in San Francisco.

Several former employees have charged that Mr. May used the agency as a proving ground for the techniques he later laid out, with unusual candor, in a document called the Federal Political Personnel Manual. The document, which has received little public attention, was included in the Senate Watergate committee report.

The "overriding goal" of personnel policies, Mr. May wrote in his manual, should be "to insure placement in all key positions of substantively qualified and politically reliable officials" regardless of civil service requirements. "The objective of that goal is firm political control," the manual explained.

Sen. Byrd Proposes U.S. Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Senate Democratic whip Robert Byrd of Virginia has called for an immediate program of gasoline rationing to reduce the nation's money outflow.

"I don't want to see gasoline rationing," Sen. Byrd said in a television interview, but he added that the country needs it to reduce consumption and it ought to be implemented as soon as possible.

"Life styles are going to have to change," he said, noting that this is no longer an era of cheap energy.

USAF Major Faces Discharge For Doubts on A-War Orders

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 13 (NYT).—A board of inquiry has ruled that an Air Force major be discharged because he said he would be "morally obligated" to seek some assurance that any order he received for a nuclear missile launching be constitutional.

After four days of testimony and cross-examination, the board Saturday found that Maj. Harold Hering of Mount Carmel, Ill., had failed to show cause why he should not be discharged for his "failure to meet the duty performance required of an officer."

Maj. Hering, a father of five who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his rescue efforts as a helicopter pilot in Vietnam, raised the issue while assigned to missile combat crew training at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., in 1973.

'A Prior Commitment'

Never before, he said, have military officers in the United States been confronted with less than "a prior commitment, a prior knowledge that there has been a lawful declaration of war."

"In a nuclear war, which we have never had in the context of the capabilities we have today, a combat crew member, the one who is turning the key to unleash these weapons, can only presume that they are responding to a valid command under the emergency war powers of the president," the 38-year-old officer said, according to an article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"What Maj. Hering has done," said one of his lawyers, Capt. Gordon Edgin, "is to ask what safeguards are in existence at the highest level of government to protect against an unlawful launch.

"He has asked what checks and balances there are to assure that a launch order could not be affected by the president gone berserk or by some foreign penetration of the command system."

'Moral Reservations'

The board of inquiry, however, found that Maj. Hering had "mental and moral reservations as to his ability to launch nuclear weapons."

The major, who has been in the service 20 years and volunteered for five additional tours of duty in Vietnam after he was assigned to Southeast Asia in 1964, said he would appeal the ruling before his case record was forwarded to a board of review and then to the secretary of the Air Force for a final decision.

The Air Force first disqualified Maj. Hering under its human reliability program for personnel assigned to the nuclear weapons system. Then, in March, Maj. Hering was notified of the Air Force's initiation of an action for his discharge. Under the action, Maj. Hering was a respondent rather than a defendant in an administrative procedure, not a trial or a court-martial.

The statement of reasons, rather than charges, cited Maj. Hering for failure to demonstrate acceptable qualities of leadership after his request to be relieved of his Vandenberg assignment, failure to discharge his assignments properly and for having a defective attitude toward his duties.

3 Quakes Shake California Area, Region in Alaska

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP).—The second earthquake within 24 hours shook the southern California area early today, causing minor damage. The temblor, at 3:22 a.m., was centered in the northeastern section of Long Beach, in southern Los Angeles County.

At 1:22 p.m. yesterday, a slightly stronger quake occurred at sea, centered 55 miles west of San Diego. It caused no known damage.

The National Weather Service reported a small earthquake yesterday 25 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska. It was not known to have caused injuries or major damage.

Yugoslav Temblor

BELGRADE, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A medium-strength earthquake occurred east of the southeast Yugoslavia city of Skopje today, but it caused no damage, police said. The temblor was centered in the Beroe area, close to the Bulgarian border.

Turkish Town Hit

ISTANBUL, Jan. 13 (AP).—At least 100 homes were badly damaged and the minarets of two mosques collapsed when a strong earthquake shook Oltu, an eastern Turkey town of about 10,000, late yesterday. Two persons suffered slight injuries.

Hannah Gets UN Post

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (AP).—John Hannah, former president of Michigan State University, has been named acting head of the secretariat of the New World Food Council, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced.

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Concerns Said To Evade U.S. Health Laws

By Setting Up Firms Abroad for Risk Jobs

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (IHT).—Some American industries may be expanding outside the United States so they can capitalize on the lack of costly health regulations in developing countries, a consumer-oriented group asserts.

The group focused on asbestos textile and vinyl chloride, which have been linked to the incidence of cancer among workers in those industries.

The Maryland Public Interest Research Group, a Ralph Nader-style student-financed organization, cites statistics showing that imports of asbestos textiles from Mexico, Taiwan, Brazil and Venezuela into the United States increased from zero to 50 per cent of U.S. consumption from 1969 to 1973, the years when many countries, including the United States, began requiring costly changes to minimize workers' exposure to these substances.

The PIRG also thinks the same thing is about to happen in the vinyl-chloride industry and it has asked the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., to investigate.

Suspicious of Motives

Although the PIRG only got responses to three of 14 inquiries from the major asbestos-textile *producers and about half of the* vinyl-chloride companies in the United States, it suspects that the new imports of asbestos from countries where there are not such stringent health requirements may be prompted by cost-cutting Americans. The PIRG could not find out, however, who owned the recently formed companies in what they call the "nonregulating" countries.

*Barry Castleman, the PIRG en*vironmental engineer, who wrote the report, points to the fact that most of the asbestos mines serving North and South America are in Quebec, with American firms processing most of their output. He asks how countries so far from the main source and until recently manufacturing very little in the way of asbestos products can suddenly be producing top-quality asbestos goods to sell to U.S. companies.

He has recommended that Congress enact tariffs or outright bans on all such imports from countries that do not have adequate worker protection laws. Mr. Castleman says that he would like to see such measures even if the foreign companies are not owned by American firms.

An Ugly Thing to Say

Robert Mereness, executive director of the Asbestos Information Association, the industry's lobby, disagreed with Mr. Castleman's theory. "That's really a very ugly thing to say," Mr. Mereness said. "I don't know of any movement of that type in the industry. Right now, they're just trying to get capital together to clean up the plants." Mr. Mereness does not think there is any reason to consider tariffs or bans yet.

Asbestos, which is used in a wide range of products such as brake linings, insulation and fire-resistant material, was discovered as long ago as 1900 to be a cancer-causing agent because of the dust that people who work with it must inhale. The Labor Department last revised the amount of exposure allowed to five fibers a milliliter of air. That was in 1971 and there is a scheduled reduction to two fibers in 1976.

Vinyl chloride, which is used in a variety of products including toys, upholstery and water pipes, has been linked to liver and other cancers as well as birth defects among people who work with it. Several companies are currently suing the Department of Labor to overturn standards established in October, and the PIRG report concludes that "the proximity of the U.S. petrochemical industry [which manufactures vinyl chloride] to our southern border is ominous, to say the least."

U.S. Tribunal Refuses To Extend Liddy Bail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today denied continued bail to convicted Watergate burglar Gordon Liddy, one of the seven original Watergate defendants, pending disposition of his appeal.

Liddy, the only one of the seven who never cooperated with prosecutors, was in prison until Oct. 15, 1974, when he was released on $5,000 bond by U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell. He has two appeals pending before the Supreme Court.

Political Problem in Choice

4 Nations Said to Be Afraid Of Cost Overrun on U.S. Jets

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Four Western European countries that are in the market for new jet fighter planes are reportedly shying from purchases in the United States because of fears over the political repercussions of the cost of the craft.

The four—Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands—are involved in what has become known as the "great fighter sweepstakes." They are expected to buy a minimum of 350 planes to replace their aging Lockheed F-104s and the choice is between two American aircraft and one French.

France's Mirage F-1-M-53 is priced at $5.8 million, while the two American planes are expected to increase in price from the present estimated figure of $4.5 million or $5 million to $6 million. But the Europeans are said to be afraid that the American costs may go much higher

The American planes are the single-engine YF-16, produced by General Dynamics, and the twin-engine YF-17, produced by Northrop.

According to Washington reports, the Air Force selection board has recommended that the Air Force choose the single-engine YF-16 as its standard lightweight fighter. The Navy, which also is in the market for a plane of that type, might then follow suit, although its past preference has been for twin-engine aircraft.

[The Pentagon officially chose the YF-16 today for the Air Force, the Associated Press reported.]

Denmark and the Netherlands, according to European sources, also favor a two-engine plane because of the greater safety factor.

The probability that unit costs for the American planes will rise is frightening the European governments away from the U.S. aircraft. Their wariness will increase, an expert said, if the Air Force formally chooses the YF-16.

In addition to the safety factor, some potential European buyers are concerned over the possibility of increased costs for the Pratt & Whitney engine in the YF-16.

According to sources, representatives of the four Western European governments have pointed out in support of their position that the original costs of the F-14 Navy fighter and the C-5A heavy transport soared far beyond original estimates. These governments, the representatives are quoted as having said, could not accept such additional costs and still remain in power.

The Netherlands, for example, expects to purchase 100 aircraft at a cost which, including spare parts, would approximate $750 million as the price is currently estimated. This would be the biggest single arms purchase ever made by a Dutch government.

The U.S. Air Force is said to prefer the YF-16 because its single engine is the same as that in the F-15 Eagle air superiority fighter purchased by that service.

According to aviation sources, the Air Force has reported to the Defense Department that the Europeans have not expressed a preference between the YF-16 and the YF-17. But information available from European sources is that the Danish and Norwegian services prefer the YF-17 over the YF-16.

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy 650 lightweight fighters, and its choice between the YF-16 and the YF-17 is due to be conveyed to the four Western European governments, all members of NATO. The U.S. Navy may purchase as many as 400 planes.

If the European governments stifle their fears of rising unit costs and follow the American lead and if, as has been indicated, the Iranian and Israeli governments also purchase the new fighter, total original orders are estimated at more than $15 billion.

The Mirage F-1-M-53 did not fly until Dec. 22, and its technology and performance are regarded by the Americans as well behind that of the YF-16 or YF-17. But to cost-worried Europeans, the Americans concede, this is not now the primary factor.

EEC Ministers Begin Talks On Setting '75 Farm Prices

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community today began negotiations to set the level of farm prices for this year.

Their preliminary discussions, which will be continued tomorrow, were described as "very general." Peter Barry, secretary of the Irish Agriculture Ministry who is representing the country newly installed in the EEC presidency, said later: "Very little progress has been made so far but none of us are too despondent."

The European Commission has suggested that there should be *price rises averaging 9 per cent* this year, which, together with other measures should result in a 10-per-cent increase in income for Europe's farmers.

This figure is regarded as too inflationary by the Germans and too low by the French. The usual conflict between the need to improve the income of farmers, who have been badly hit by inflation, and the desire to curb inflation is particularly sharp this year.

There is a prospect of very tough bargaining when the ministers get into item-by-item debate about the price of commodities for the year.

An official statement issued today by the EEC farmers' organization, COPA, concedes that during the last 12 months Europe has been able to escape the worst consequences of inflation as a result of the common agricultural policy but it urges ministers to agree to an average increase of at least 15 per cent in EEC farm prices to bring them into line with the "realities" of cost and inflation.

For political and economic reasons, it is clear that the final agreement which the ministers reach will be considerably less than this figure, although certainly more than the 6 per cent which the German government considers to be the maximum limit.

Trade Aid Discord

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Major differences today separated the nine Common Market countries and 46 developing countries on new long-term trade and aid links.

Ministers from all 55 countries were to meet later today for formal talks to settle outstanding problems. But officials from both sides were guarded in their comments about the possibility of success.

Ministers from each side met separately this morning to set common positions on the main differences identified in expert-level negotiations which continued until late last night.

These concern almost all the points to be written into the new arrangement, including trade concessions and financial aid by the Common Market and plans to stabilize the earnings of developing countries for their key exports.

Cabinet in Japan Approves Budget Of $100 Billion

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The government has adopted the nation's first $100-billion budget, with large outlays for social security, public works, education, agriculture and defense.

The budget, approved by Premier Takeo Miki's Cabinet at a special session Saturday, is nearly 25-per-cent larger than the previous budget, reflecting the impact of inflation on the Japanese economy.

During fiscal year 1975, which begins April 1, Japan is scheduled to spend $70.9 billion on general operating expenses and $31 billion in investment and loans. It will be a balanced budget. A supplementary budget, however, is adopted late in each fiscal year.

The new budget will be submitted to parliament later this month but passage is a foregone conclusion. Parliament will rubber stamp the budget because it has been worked out through negotiations within the powerful bureaucracy led by the Ministry of Finance, then approved by the Cabinet and leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP has a clear majority in parliament and voting is always along party lines.

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The Aimless Arrows

The terrorists whose bazooka shots at an Israeli plane only succeeded in damaging an aircraft of friendly Yugoslavia on the soil of friendly France, are all too typical of that kind of terror which is more concerned to produce a blast than with the target. Like the man in the poem, who shot an arrow into the air that fell to earth he knew not where, the effects of terror may be quite otherwise than the terrorists intend. But it must be admitted that this confusion is not foreign to other aspects of the confused Middle Eastern scene. In fact, in many respects the explosive fiasco at Orly typifies that scene.

The Israelis, for example, continue their reprisals against Palestine guerrilla areas across their borders with, apparently, little regard for the fact that that policy was responsible for much of their present diplomatic isolation, even before the Arab oil gave a selfish reason for such isolation. And they are doing so at a time when the illusions created by the six-day war have evaporated, while the territorial changes produced by that war are a continual problem.

And then there is the emergence of the new Iran, accompanied by the dubious position of the old Jordan. The cheerful accords reached in Cairo by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi and President Anwar Sadat leave many intriguing questions behind—about the Kurds of Iraq, for example, and the Palestinians of Jordan, to say nothing of the bypassed Syrians, the maverick Libyans, and the once dominant Saudi Arabians.

President Sadat and the Shah apparently propose that these questions, implicitly, as well as the whole Israeli problem, explicitly, be dumped on the conference table at Geneva, along with the other tangle that lies behind these issues: the respective interests and goals of the Soviet Union and the United States.

It appears to be the practice these days in the world's chancelleries, no less than in the secret hideouts of the world's guerrillas, to shoot arrows into the air and then wonder where they will land. What is supposed to make the difference is that the chancelleries are staffed by reasonable men, who prefer reasonable solutions, reached peaceably, rather than by those who are quite willing to risk world war by shooting archdukes. But it cannot be forgotten that World War I would never have been caused by the militant radicals of Serbia and Bosnia if the chancelleries of Europe had in fact been in the hands of men who could really differentiate between cause and effect, and who had a genuine appreciation of the possible results of their words and actions.

The Middle East is a tangled minefield, where almost every fear and hatred and high aspiration that can cause war have been strewn by history. The demands on statesmanship here—demands that have impact on most of the world—are both complex and urgent. And anyone who starts shooting arrows of any kind in that neighborhood must be very sure both of his aim and his target.



'I Can't Wait to See This Year's New Line of Excuses.'

The Era of Expensive Oil

The great industrial nations have devoted this first year since the revolution in oil prices mainly to the painful process of getting used to the idea. They have done very little, so far, to protect themselves against its emerging effects. You have read repeatedly of the quadrupling of oil prices. In fact, the crucial Persian Gulf price, to which all others are keyed, is now six times as high as it was 18 months ago. The first reaction, among the governments of the industrial countries, has been to wish very hard that this unwelcome intrusion would go away by itself.

Don't laugh; that's a perfectly rational and defensible response. Sometimes apparent threats do indeed evaporate by themselves for reasons that—in retrospect—are perfectly clear. If the oil threat were not to go away, it certainly promised a profound and painful dislocation in the economies of all the rich countries. That was not a prospect to be approached with undue haste. Remember that each of the major oil-importing countries is a democracy, and in all of them politics, in the early 1970s, was largely a matter of seeing who could deliver most grandly on the promise of steadily rising prosperity.

In the first shock of the new oil prices, the governments of the importing countries could agree on nothing. Each meeting last winter produced only a new set of complicated disagreements. But as months passed and the prices only kept rising, things quietly began to change a bit. Over the spring and summer, an unprecedented oil-sharing agreement was negotiated among most of the industrial countries as insurance against another embargo. For the past two months, the main debate has revolved around the much larger question of financing oil for the countries that are running out of credit—the process rather inaccurately known as recycling. This one is not an easy matter to negotiate, since it essentially means that a few countries—chiefly the United States and West Germany—may have to help support the oil deficits of their trading partners at a time when their own economies are in recession. A number of schemes have been propounded. The Europeans don't much like the American proposal; the Americans don't much like the Europeans' ideas; and the Europeans are anything but agreed among themselves. The most interesting thing about the present state of the negotiation is not the highly intricate nature of these differences, but rather the general impression that they are well on their way to being solved. Governments are no longer playing for time, waiting to see whether something easier or simpler might not turn up. It won't, and everybody now understands that basic truth. There is a certain distinctly hopeful momentum visible here. The September agreement on oil-sharing provided an impetus toward the much more difficult matter of credits for recycling, and if the industrial world can agree on recycling it can agree on much else.

No democratic government could do much about the oil prices, and the disruptive adjustments that they will require, until a good many of its citizens came to accept those price increases as real and, as these things go, permanent. Throughout the world a great many informed people, in both public and private life, have been studying the new economics of fuel intensively over this past year, and they are now providing a political base on which governments can build unpleasant but necessary programs of action. In the United States, there is now considerable evidence that public opinion has moved well ahead of both the Ford administration and the Democratic leadership in Congress, toward the hard conclusion that the time for serious decisions has arrived.

One particularly visible piece of evidence is that manifesto by an uncommonly broad alliance of distinguished people calling themselves Citizens for a Strong Energy Program. One of the organizers is Peter Peterson who, as secretary of commerce, was the first high American official to call public attention to the scale of the financial strains that the anticipated scale of oil imports would put on the United States. This statement calls on the President and Congress to move swiftly to put limits on oil imports, and impose taxes to discourage consumption. It urges that the revenues from these taxes ought to be used to cushion the burden thrown onto the poor, and to open up new sources of energy. It calls for a cut in U.S. national oil consumption of a million barrels a day—about 6 per cent—by July 4, a firm and unambiguous target.

This statement appears in that sensitive moment when President Ford's position on oil, energy and the economy is in the final stages of drafting. It is an attempt to persuade him that there is wider support for a forceful grip on the oil hose than he has apparently been willing to believe. There is some danger that Mr. Ford will settle for half a program—enough to acknowledge the scale of the change that has come over the U.S. economy, but not enough to persuade anyone that the American government knows what to do about it. But if he settles for that, Mr. Ford will have badly misread the temper of the country.

A full year after the prices went up, the dimensions of their meaning are now known. It is now generally agreed that the prices will not come down—not soon enough, certainly, or far enough to change the situation here. Responses in America's economic life that seemed unthinkably expensive or inconvenient a year ago are now the common view. Diplomats are making progress in knocking together a mutual protection society among the importing countries. In the United States, public support for rigorous conservation is emerging After a steady ration of black gloom for some months, perhaps the country may soon be able to afford at least a small slice of optimism as it goes into the second year after the oil revolution.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Growth: A Time of Choices

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—When Aristotle Onassis was trying to build an oil port and refinery on the New Hampshire coast last year, much of the local resistance centered on the beautiful little town of Durham. At one point the Onassis agent on the scene, Constantine Gratsos, wrote to a woman in Durham:

"My family background, academic education and personal inclinations would all make me the last person on earth who would like to desecrate a beautiful landscape... unfortunately, the evolution of the world... will inevitably result in the elimination of all that you and I and many other people cherish. Humanity has reached the point [where] we shall have to choose between existence and beauty..."

Gratsos put a familiar argument in particularly chilling form—the argument of necessity. It failed in New Hampshire; Durham and the coast remain as they were. Elsewhere it has worked. Bantry Bay, Ireland, was once a wonder of the world, green and lovely, rich with the creatures of the sea. Now, after an "accident" in unloading a supertanker, Bantry Bay reeks of oil and death.

Brutal Candor

Beauty was a value at risk in Durham. But Gratsos, for all his tone of brutal candor, was not really accurate in stating the issue. As Bantry Bay shows, and as Singapore now knows, those who succumb to the argument of necessity may lose more than beauty and tranquillity; they may lose sustaining elements of life.

In a thousand ways, the industrialized world now faces basic decisions about its future course of development. And the crucial choice is not between existence and beauty. It is between two views of existence: the short-term and the long-term.

The conflict over strip-mining of coal is a current example. The electric power companies want to keep their costs down. They have fought fanatically against federal regulations that would make them install "scrubbers" to clean the smoke of high-sulphur coal. Instead they want to strip the soil of Wyoming and Montana to get at the low-sulphur coal underneath. They persuaded President Ford to veto a modest strip-mining bill that would have made them repair the surface afterward.

It is perfectly logical for a power company to want to maximize its short-term profits and socially appealing to keep the price of power down. But there is a heavy long-term cost, and it is not only the beauty lost to the Great Plains of the West. Land needed to feed a hungry world would be turned to waste.

The Market Ideal

One of the great difficulties in our society today is that we do not have adequate mechanisms for weighing long-term interests against the immediate. The American system grew on the principle of the market, the belief that millions of individual decisions produce the greatest benefit for the whole. The market ideal has given us wealth and much freedom. But its emphasis is necessarily on immediate gain. How can a power company be expected to weigh its desire for cheap coal today against America's need for grain 20 or 50 years from now?

There was a gothic example the other day. A congressional committee heard scientific testimony that the gases used in aerosol cans, fluorocarbons, may be reducing the ozone layer some 15 miles above the earth, with potentially devastating effects on life. Ozone filters the sun's ultraviolet rays, which would otherwise cause skin cancer and worse.

A spokesman for manufacturers of the gas argued against any ban, which he said would "cause tremendous economic dislocation, particularly in the short run." He asked for time to do more research on the ozone danger. That is fair enough—except that the effects of fluocarbons on the atmosphere would go on for at least 10 years after a ban. If they turn out to have the feared result and are not banned until the year 1998, they would reduce the ozone layer by a third—perhaps enough to destroy all life on earth.

Idea of Growth

We look to government to weigh the immediate against the distant, but our government is desperately short of people with the training and the vision to make such judgments. President Ford does not even have a scientific adviser on his staff. But the problem goes deeper than that.

The institutions of Washington, D.C., are almost entirely committed to the idea of growth—of industrial and commercial expansion—as the answer to society's ills. It is an article of faith that we must go on with the postwar pattern of growth based on the intensive use of cheap energy. But the statement of that proposition is its own refutation. For energy is no longer cheap and will not be. To go on expanding as we have would require putting most future investments into new energy sources, with dubious economic benefits and devastating damage to the biosphere.

The curious thing is that people outside government, many of them, sense that we are entering a new time, with choices more complicated than to grow or die. Ralf Dahrendorf, the former Common Market official who now heads the London School of Economics, said recently that "a dominant theme" of Western society "appears to be spent." That is the theme of linear growth as progress, of consumption and quantitative expansion as ultimate goods.

"Growth must become a question of better rather than more," Dahrendorf said. That is easily said but not so easily arranged. How do we assure employment in this new world, and individual motivation, and political leadership, and liberty? Those are the questions ahead.

The Formalism of Kissinger

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—When the professor came to Washington seven Januaries ago, he was just one planet in the solar system of presidential power. He became a sun, the brightest in the galaxy. But one senses that today he feels like a setting sun.

When he came to town he was a confident formalist. That is, he believed, probably inordinately, in the importance of formal diplomacy. He believed—almost certainly more than he does today—in the efficacy of the formal arrangements wrought by "men of affairs." He believed, more than his last six years of experience encourage him to believe, in the ability of governing elites to channel and control the white water river of events.

His early, undiluted formalism is expressed in his book about the diplomacy of Metternich and Castlereagh. The book is much better than its title: "A World Restored." The title is, of course, preposterous.

Pieces of Parchment

Diplomats, with their conferences and pieces of parchment, do not "restore" or even preserve "worlds." Certainly Metternich and Castlereagh, two of the best, did not.

While they were at the summit, restoring a "world" on parchment, something called the industrial revolution was picking up steam. Without even asking the diplomats for permission, it crumpled and blew away the diplomats' restored world, like so much parchment.

It is said that when the Russian ambassador died en route to a conference with Metternich, Metternich mused aloud: "I wonder why he did that?" He was being droll, but his remark reveals, while caricaturing, the formalist's mind: To understand events, understand the designs of statesmen.

Belatedly, and under the stern tutoring of events, reasonable formalists learn the extent to which politics, including diplomacy, is an epiphenomenon, an activity largely controlled by autonomous forces. Kissinger, the professor of statecraft, has probably learned slower than most formalists, because of his notorious disdain for rival arts, like economics.

Incongruity

Today there must be a jolting incongruity between that which Kissinger's intellect tells him is true, and that which, because of his vocation (statecraft), he must pretend is true. His daily experience must teach him how virtually impossible it is for governing elites to gain any purchase on the forces loose in the world. But he is paid to try.

His zest for the effort must be diminished by the fact that, increasingly, congressional restraints on his operating freedom, and press criticism, indicate that he has become the object of a vague and peculiar resentment in Washington.

It is not correct to attribute this entirely to the fact (and it must be a fact; my hero, novelist Peter De Vries, says it is) that grudge is three-quarters of the burden of admiration. Rather, Kissinger's fall from grace represents nothing more profound than the fact, itself profoundly important, that Washington cannot admire any more for more than a few years.

A few years is as long as it takes Washington to recognize that even the most tenacious, energetic and subtle men cannot alter the truth: Today, as always, events are in the saddle, riding men and nations. Washington's most striking resoluteness is in refusing to face that fact. Washington is a town of formalists living by the belief that politics controls events.

The fact that the world has resisted Kissinger's increasingly frenetic attempts to order it has transformed Kissinger into a threat to Washington's sustaining myths. Kissinger, who of course has his faults, has become, through no fault of his own, a disconcerting paradigm of the limits of politics.

If his six years of service to his country have served to refute his own formalism, that speaks poorly of his original theory, not of him. If he is increasingly fatalistic, that is understandable: Fatalism is the refuge of intelligent, disappointed formalists.

Anyway, fatalism has several virtues: It is broadly compatible with the basic facts of history; and it immunizes governing elites from delusions of mastery and the over-reaching that such delusions stimulate.

It subtracts not a cubit from Kissinger's unique stature to note that, after six Kissinger years, the finest feature of U.S. foreign policy is something that is not happening. Kissinger knows what pleasure Sir Robert Walpole derived from telling Queen Caroline in 1734: "Madam, there are fifty thousand slain this year in Europe, and not one Englishman."

John Dornberg From Munich:

The question looming over Bonn is whether the FDP isn't about to withdraw its support again.

MUNICH.—The little "liberal" tail that has wagged the West German political dog intermittently over the past quarter-century is at it again.

The tail is the Free Democratic party—junior partners in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government.

For the past two weeks it has been wagging the dog so energetically that serious doubts have been raised about the coalition's ability to endure.

Since 1949—with two notable exceptions—no West German administration has been able to govern without the FDP's coalition support.

The exceptions were from 1957 to 1961, when Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats had a majority of seats in the Bundestag and from 1967 to 1969 when the CDU and Social Democrats formed a "grand coalition" under Kurt Georg Kiesinger, leaving the FDP in the cold as the only opposition in parliament.

The rest of the time the FDP provided the balance of power that successively kept Adenauer, Ludwig Erhard, Willy Brandt and, now, Schmidt in office. Whenever it withdrew its support, governments crumbled. And the question looming over Bonn at present is whether the FDP isn't about to withdraw its support again.

Sometimes referred to as West Germany's "liberals," the FDP is proud of that tag and attributes it to traditions and origins that date to the German revolutions of 1848 and 1849.

There is also no question that during its time the party has produced some towering liberals, in the classical sense of the term. Certainly Theodor Heuss, West Germany's first federal president, was one of them.

But there have also been moments during the past 25 years when it appeared that the FDP's liberalism meant little more than license to coalesce with whichever party had the power.

An Appendage

During most of the Adenauer and Erhard era the FDP gave the impression of being largely an appendage of the Christian Democrats.

In the late 1960s, following a transfer of power in its leadership from the right to the left wing, embodied by Walter Scheel, the party changed its traditional allegiance from the CDU to the SPD.

Now, with power again concentrated in the hands of its more conservative faction, represented by Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, the FDP national chairman, and Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, a vice-chairman, and traumatized by severe losses during state elections in Hesse and Bavaria last October, a new act of apostasy is not unthinkable.

For a number of months the possibility of a reversal has been hinted at in the contingency games West German politicians like to play.

Generally it took the form of abstract pronouncements by various FDP leaders that "of course as a liberal party and in principle, we are open to arrangements on both sides."

Occasionally the hints took more concrete form. For example, when Friderichs described the coalition with the SPD "not a marriage for life" but "limited partnership" that conceivably *could be dissolved* at the 1976 general election.

Various Free Democrat spokesmen also stressed that the present left-liberal coalition in Bonn should not necessarily be regarded as an *immutable* pattern to be followed on the state and local government level.

To underscore these pronouncements, FDP leaders would occasionally meet semi-clandestinely with Christian Democrats. The most notable of these tête-à-têtes was between Scheel and CDU chairman Helmut Kohl in, of all places, Washington's Watergate hotel 11 months ago.

Last week, at the FDP's traditional Epiphany Day (Jan. 6) meeting in Stuttgart, an almost mini-convention, the whole question was raised again.

Genscher tried to achieve reconciliation with appeals to "end this coalition talk." But Mart Bangemann, the FDP's energetic 35-year-old secretary-general, is no doubt that the party's future course should be a "strategy conflict" with its Social Democratic partners.

Although Bangemann's strategy is not yet party policy, there is no question that the much-vaunted atmosphere of trust which characterized the Brandt-Scheel era is now ancient history.

At best, the Schmidt-Genscher relationship can be called "matter-of-fact cooperation." In practice during the coming months it may well turn out to be downright obstruction.

What troubles the often-sick FDP is the feeling that it has lost its image as a liberal, middle-class political force by being harnessed to the Social Democratic cart.

It attributes its setbacks in Bavaria and Hesse to a loss of profile.

It is now terror-struck and panicked by the distinct possibility of obtaining less than the minimum required 5 per cent of the votes during the forthcoming May state election in North Rhine-Westphalia where it presently forms a shaky coalition government with the SPD.

Were that to happen, it would be barred from representation in the legislature of West Germany's most populous state.

The party feels the only way it can regain electoral momentum—in North Rhine-Westphalia and in the other four state elections coming up this spring—is to retool its profile by offering middle-class, white-collar swing voters who object to both the clericalism of the CDU and the incipient socialism of the SPD, a viable alternative.

The first step seems to be to rescind existing cabinet compromises on certain reform legislation, notably the bill providing equal labor representation and co-determination on the supervisory boards of large West German corporations.

The cabinet draft of this bill, as hammered out last spring, provides for indirect election of the labor representatives by something akin to an electoral college within each plant.

In Stuttgart last week, Genscher declared that the FDP would push for redrafting the bill to provide for direction election by the workers.

Crucial Bill

Should he succeed, it could hold back the bill for months if not years—a delay Helmut Schmidt's SPD cannot afford. The bill is crucial, for it is one of the few measures of promised reform legislation which can still be passed in the present era of economic recession and budget tightening.

To raise their profile, Genscher and his team seem bent on a collision course with their senior partner: a game of political "chicken" replete with threats to break up the coalition.

It is also a game of wager: the dog which the FDP tail has played often enough. Whatever the eventual outcome, it forebodes a long hard political winter and anything but a pleasant spring.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 14, 1900

ROME—The death is announced of Manlio Garibaldi, of consumption. Manlio Garibaldi, the youngest son of the famous general, was not quite 30 years old. He was educated for the army, and served for some time as a naval ensign, but his health gave way, and he resigned two years ago. He enjoyed an annual income of 10,000 francs, which was voted by the Italian Parliament to each of Garibaldi's five children.

Fifty Years Ago

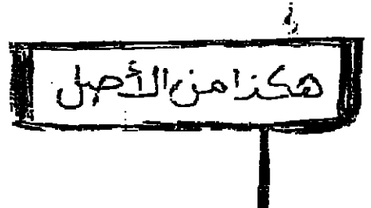
January 14, 1925

PARIS—The Three Mountains Press, of which William Bird is the director, and the Contact Publishing Co., directed by Robert MacAlmon, have decided to combine their activities under the title, "Contact Editions." Among the authors listed by the new firm are: Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, Marsden Hartley, Mina Loy, Mary Butts, Ernest Hemingway, B.M.G. Adams, B.C. Windler and Ford Maddox Ford.

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هكذا من الأصل

Cash Gets Him Top Priority

Oil Finances Big Arsenal for Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (AP).—Buying in the billions will get you anywhere in the world's armament race, as the experience of the Shah of Iran demonstrates. That includes first place in the waiting line for deliveries.

Iran already has the biggest overcraft navy in the world, a largest naval base in the rsian Gulf and the most sophisticated missile system in the hird World. It is building, near andar Abbas, the biggest air se in the Middle East to accommodate an air force that by e end of the decade will have ore fighter-bombers than any ember of the North Atlantic reaty Organization except the nited States.

U.S. deals with Iran have oduced criticism by the General ccounting Office in Washington the effect that the supply of ms to Iran has cost the United tates $35 million and seriously leted its military advisory roup.

When Shah Mohammed Reza ahlevi ordered 760 British Chieftain battle tanks and 350 lighter arpion tanks, which is more an is allocated to the British hine Army, Her Majesty's arms urveyors obligingly began deliveries by diverting 45 Chieftains om British units in Germany.

The Shah not only moved head of Israel, Canada, Australia and West Germany by rdering 80 of Grumman's F-14 omcats, at $20 million each, but sured himself deliveries as quick s—and perhaps, quicker than—he U.S. Navy.

Two to three years ahead of he U.S. Army, for which it was eveloped, the AH-1J attack helicopter, capable of night operations in almost zero visibility, oon will be acquired by Iran.

A few days before Christmas, Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda unveiled a $36-billion budget for the ew fiscal year beginning in March that allocated a staggering $10 billion—almost twice as much as last year—for defense.

With oil exports pumping $2 billion a month into Iran's treasury, the Shah can well afford the whole electronic zoo of Maverick, Hawk, Tigercat, Sidewinder and Rapier missiles and radar systems that overflow his order book.

The Shah is determined to make Iran the world's fifth most powerful nation by 1990, when the oil will begin to run out. At 55, the Shah hopes to restore the glories of the great Persian empire. But after 30 years on the throne he is a realist about the defense needs of an oil-rich country that shares a 1,000-mile border with the Soviet Union and lies between the time bomb of the Arab-Israeli situation on one side and the powder keg of India and Pakistan on the other. And above all, there are the almost daily flare-ups with Iraq, a sworn enemy whose southeastern tip lies close to Iran's huge Abadan refinery and in rocket range of the supertanker terminal on Kharg Island.

Since the British pulled out in 1971, the Shah has acquired the military muscle to carry out his self-proclaimed role of "policeman" of the Persian Gulf, through which 85 per cent of the non-Communist world's crude oil passes. His British-trained-and-built amphibious force has more missile-launching Hovercraft than the Royal Navy, and, at Isfahen, 1,000 American contract employees, most of them Vietnam veterans, are conducting the world's largest helicopter school to teach the Iranians how to fly and maintain their fleet of more than 640 helicopters.

Roughly the size of the United States east of the Mississippi with Maine and Florida lopped off, Iran still points most of its missiles and its ultramodern armored units toward Iraq and the Persian Gulf. But lately the defense pattern has broadened to reflect the Shah's apprehensions about Soviet influence on the new government in Afghanistan and Marxist-inspired and Iraqi-supplied separatist movements among the Pathans and Baluchis in the western provinces of Pakistan. In retaliation, Iran supplies and encourages the Kurdist uprising in Iraq.

The new navy base at Chabahar and the long-range capability that recently purchased Boeing tankers give his squadrons of Phantom and F-5 jets indicate the Shah is serious about one day soon asking both the Russians and the Americans to get out of the Indian Ocean and leave the subcontinent to resolve its own future.

In the last fiscal year, Iran ordered more than $3.5 billion worth of planes, helicopters and hardware from the United States, which is by far the biggest beneficiary of the Shah's defense planning.

In the last two decades, more than 12,000 Iranian officers have taken military training in the United States.

In the wake of the Shah's military buildup has come a small army of American advisers, instructors and defense contractors. The U.S. Embassy numbers the military assistance group at 1,000 uniformed military and about 2,000 civilians. But Iran's American community already numbers 20,000 and may reach 50,000 by the end of the decade. Many of them are retired officers employed by the military hardware salesmen.

The U.S. General Accounting Office said some of the 500 to 600 American military advisers in Iran possess skills critically needed elsewhere. The office said its study showed that the program has cost the United States $24.2 million because of low interest rates extended to Iran for arms purchases, $10.5 million because Iran has not paid the full administrative costs involved and $327,000 more for lost services by U.S. personnel.

South Africa to Train Nonwhites as Envoys

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 13 (UPI).—South Africa soon will begin training black, colored and Indian information officers to represent the country overseas, the information department said today.

The South African Cabinet last year decided to begin recruiting and training nonwhites for posts at embassies abroad. The department said that the new officers would be appointed once terms and training conditions had been determined.

Judge Sentences Woman Plotter In N.Y. Bombings

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP).—Former radical leftist Jane Alpert was sentenced today to 27 months in prison for taking part in a 1969 terrorist plot to bomb banks, office buildings and government structures.

U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack dismissed a suggestion that Miss Alpert be assigned some sort of public service commitment instead of jail and said, "Conspiracy to express dissent with bombs . . . is intolerable and must be treated accordingly."

Miss Alpert, 27, jumped bail and vanished for 4 1/2 years after pleading guilty to conspiracy in 1970. She reappeared Nov. 14.

At the time of her arrest, Miss Alpert had been charged with taking part in bombings at a military induction center, the Rainbow Room in the RCA Building, the General Motors Building, the Marine Midland and Chase Manhattan Bank Buildings, the Criminal Court Building and a federal building here. The charges were later consolidated into a single conspiracy indictment.

Nineteen persons were injured in the bombings from July 27 to Nov. 11, 1969.



Associated Press.

BEWARE WITH A CAPITAL B—This café owner in Celles, Belgium, doesn't have to worry about loud customers, burglars or anything at all for that matter, as long as his big friend is around. The impressive watchdog weighs 175 pounds and reaches just over seven feet when standing on its powerful hind legs.

Kennedy Midyear Visit to Castro Reportedly Is Expected by Cuba

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (WP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is expected to visit Cuba for talks with Premier Fidel Castro at or after the middle of this year, according to reliable sources here.

The senator has been making efforts to come to Cuba "for close to two years and friends of Kennedy have come here to put out feelers on several previous occasions," a source said.

Two Kennedy aides were in Cuba from Dec. 28 until Jan. 3 and met with Mr. Castro and other Cuban officials. Sen. Kennedy's office said that the aides were here as representatives of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, which the senator heads, to discuss humanitarian problems such as separated Cuban families and the status of political prisoners.

The office said that Sen. Kennedy has for several years been thinking of visiting some Latin American countries, including Cuba, but that he has no definite plans for a visit here. An aide denied that any feelers had been put out by Kennedy friends visiting Cuba.

Havana's apparent willingness to receive Sen. Kennedy now reflects its growing interest in establishing contacts with the United States. Mr. Castro told foreign reporters Thursday, "I can assure you that, in different U.S. circles, there is a growing interest in Cuba and we receive this with pleasure."

4 Die in Light Plane

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Jan. 13 (AP).—A light plane crashed into the north rim of the Grand Canyon yesterday, killing all four persons aboard, National Park officials said.

When Does Life Begin?

U.S. Trial Raises Complex Abortion Issue

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—In a courtroom nine stories above downtown Boston, a jury of 16—13 men and three women—last week began to confront profound questions about when human life begins and what duty a doctor owes the unborn.

The jury is to judge a young physician, Dr. Kenneth Edelin, indicted by a grand jury for manslaughter in connection with a legal abortion at Boston City Hospital.

The case, which experts say is unparalleled in the annals of medical law and has attracted national attention, may help clarify difficult questions left by the Supreme Court in 1973 when it restricted the authority of states to prohibit abortion to the stage, left ill-defined, after which the fetus is "viable," or capable of life outside the womb.

The prosecution does not contend that the abortion, performed Oct. 3, 1973, when Massachusetts had no abortion, law, was illegal. Rather, it claims that Dr. Edelin, an obstetrician and gynecologist, killed the fetus, called a "baby boy" in the indictment, after ending the pregnancy by depriving it of life-sustaining oxygen while still in the womb.

'Would Have Lived'

The implication is that the "well-developed, well-nourished black male fetus," said to have been 24 weeks in gestational age, was already a person entitled to protection under law and that the doctor was obliged to try to save its life after having separated it from the mother. "The male child would have lived but for the actions of this defendant," the chief prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Newman Flanagan, said yesterday.

Dr. Edelin's lawyer, William Homans jr., will counter that no person ever existed to be killed and that the law has never given rights to the unborn. He told the jury that the fetus "never drew a single breath outside the mother's body" and that the doctor's actions were "in accord with accepted medical standards."

The trial raises some extremely delicate moral, ethical and legal issues: Can the beginning of life be pinpointed? Does an unborn fetus have legal rights and, if so, when? Is a doctor primarily responsible to his patient or does unborn life make a claim on him, too? How is he to divide these responsibilities when they conflict? Are these issues better settled by law than by criminal trial?

Criticism of Trial

Many here have criticized the trial as quasi-political, an effort to skirt the Supreme Court ruling and to intimidate doctors in this heavily Roman Catholic city, where abortion and research on fetal tissues by scientists have been recurrent and sometimes emotional political issues.

The indictment was handed down after a City Council hearing at which fetal experimentation was denounced by politicians and anti-abortion groups. Four other doctors at the hospital have also been indicted, charged under a 19th-century law against grave robbing, for doing fetal research. No trial date has been set for them.

The trial of Dr. Edelin, a 36-year-old black, is expected to hear a welter of conflicting testimony from doctors, nurses and medical authorities. The prosecution intends to produce in court persons who were as small as the fetus at birth and survived to maturity.

The basic events are not at issue. In regular duties at the city hospital, where he is still employed, Dr. Edelin one day aborted, at her request, a 17-year-old black woman who was 20 to 28 weeks pregnant, according to various estimates. After three vain efforts to extract the fetus by the injection of saline, called "salting out," Dr. Edelin made a surgical incision in the woman's abdomen to remove the fetus by hysterotomy, a technique similar to birth by caesarian section except that the object is to terminate pregnancy. It is used in advanced pregnancies.

In this method, the surgeon puts his finger into the uterus and carefully detaches the placenta and amniotic sac that surrounds the developing fetus from the uterine wall. The entire mass is then expelled by contractions of the uterus.

The state claims that manslaughter was committed before the expulsion. It is charged that Dr. Edelin "stood in the operating room with his hand in the mother and watched the clock for three to five minutes," during which time the "male child" died of anoxia, or lack of oxygen, because it was removed from the mother's support.

The implication is that Dr. Edelin purposely waited to be sure there would be no life when the fetus was removed and discarded and that had he removed it quickly and attempted to keep it alive it might have survived, at least for a time.

The defense says the procedure was not unusual. "We do not concede a deliberate wait of three to five minutes," Mr. Homans said in an interview, pointing out that a leading obstetrics textbook says that "the finger is not removed until it is felt that the sac and placenta are entirely free in the uterine cavity."

At any rate, he added, since the state says death occurred in the uterus, there is no legal ground for manslaughter.

"It is universally the law that killing of an unborn child, whether for abortion or for any other purpose, is not a homicide," he contended in a pretrial brief.

Yugoslavia to Try Dissident Author Mihajlov Jan. 27

BELGRADE, Jan. 13 (WP).—Mihajlo Mihajlov, the dissident Yugoslav author, will go on trial Jan. 27 on charges of spreading hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia, his lawyer reported today.

If convicted, Mr. Mihajlov, 39, faces a sentence of 1 to 15 years in jail. The lawyer, Jovan Barovic, said the trial will be held in Novi Sad, about 45 miles north of Belgrade.

Mr. Mihajlov was arrested in October on charges covering a broad spectrum of anti-state activities, including contacts with foreign organizations. These charges were dropped, however, and he will be tried on the single count of spreading "hostile" propaganda.

The charge is based on a series of five articles published by Posev, a Russian emigré publishing house based in West Germany. The articles included denunciations of President Tito's government, which Mr. Mihajlov described as totalitarian.

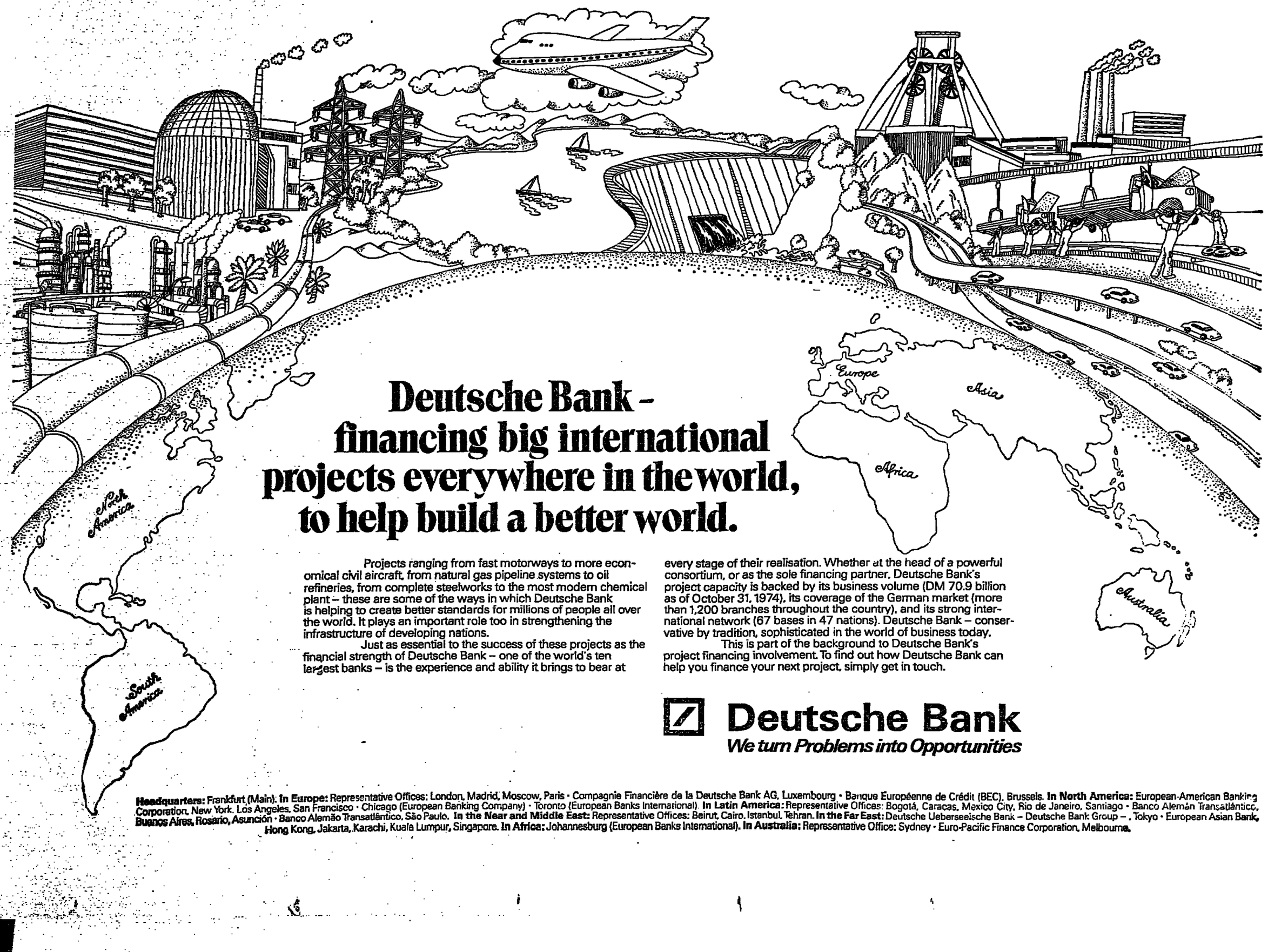
Navy 'Unaware' Of Pueblo Offer

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Navy has denied knowledge of any offer by the North Koreans to release the spy ship Pueblo and its 83-man crew before their actual return.

The brief statement was in response to charges by the Pueblo's former executive officer that North Korea was prepared to free the ship and crew more than two months before they were released on Dec. 22, 1968.

Edward Murphy jr., a former lieutenant, said Thursday that "self-centered antics" by former Pueblo Comdr. Lloyd Bucher prevented the crew from being freed on Oct. 11, 1968. They were captured the previous January.

The Navy statement said that "the government of the United States is unaware of any offer to have the imprisoned Pueblo crewmen man the ship and return it to the United States or to release them at any time earlier than they were actually released."



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Life With a 15-Year-Old Girl: A Hassle

By Bernadine Morris

'One minute they're enchanting... the next you feel like slaughtering them like cattle.'

NEW YORK (NYT)—Living with a 15-year-old daughter is the warm glow of conversation with a mature, intelligent human being alternating with the hysterics of a 2-year-old. It has its rewards and its frustrations, but parents agree that it is a watershed year.

At cocktail parties, dinners and at school events, parents of 15-year-olds tend to find one another and exchange progress reports, just as they did years ago about toilet training and teething. In the absence of the soothing ministrations of Dr. Spock, they have to decide for themselves just how far to go with permissiveness and restraint.

"They like to think of themselves as teen-agers at 13 and 14 but at 15 something different emerges," observed Warsham Rudd, a public relations man. He and his wife, actress Julia Meade, have two daughters, age 11 and 15. "By the time they get to be 15, they are really becoming young adults," he said, adding, "except for the clothes strewn all over the floor."

Common Denominator

Teetering on the brink of maturity, timid and arrogant by turns, 15-year-olds are as widely divergent in tastes and attitudes *as the adults they are to become.* But the clothes, books and records in a heap are a common denominator.

So are crumbs, glasses and soft-drink cans in their rooms, the constant roar of rock music from pocket radios or elaborate stereo sets, and the endless talking with friends on the telephone.

To protect their own access, parents who do not consider themselves particularly permissive have provided their daughters with their own telephone and listing.

"I had to keep my phone free because of my business," said fashion designer Anne Fogarty. "I paid for its installation and I take care of the basic monthly charges, but Mellissa is supposed to pay for the additional calls," she said. "She's terribly extravagant."

The 15-year-olds have grown up with rock and find it a necessary background for all activities, including those involving serious concentration. For some girls, music amounts to a passion.

"She has to have perfect sound," said Mia Klein, speaking of her daughter, Brenda. "She has a very expensive stereo set—I'm angry that my husband spent so much on it—and she tapes a lot of rock concerts.

"It's a very special part of her life and she doesn't like to share it with us. She doesn't like it when I do her kind of dancing. She turns away, it upsets her, and I'm really not bad at it."

While they can cope with the messy rooms and the noise, it is the sullenness and silence that bother parents most. Rudeness to one parent offends the other more than the one it was directed to. Fathers are particularly sensitive as once-obedient daughters turn out to have opinions of their own.

"The 'Don't tell me what to do—I don't have to learn from you' syndrome is infuriating," said Richard Reichert, a business consultant in New Jersey.

"Its roots are symbolic, however. It is not an objective analysis, but a rebellion against the parent-child role, which is in the processing of changing for them. It's as irritating as a 3-year-old's temper tantrums, but it has the same source: a desire to break away and achieve a certain independence."

To get themselves through this period, families have worked out their own methods.

"Our philosophy, and I guess my wife arrived at it first, is to not make ultimatums," said one father. "We have to leave ourselves a fall-back position so we don't lose face or have to throw the child out of the house."

In some households, reasoning works.

"We not only tell our girls what we expect, but we try to explain honestly why we feel that way," said Warsham Rudd. "When a girl in my office was raped, I told my daughter about it and said this was one of the reasons I didn't want her running around the city [New York] by herself."

Few parents are concerned that their daughters spend too much time or money on clothes or makeup. Most would not mind if they spent more.

"We waited for the day when we would be old enough to wear lipstick," recalled one mother. "Now I can't even get my daughter to put on some gloss when her lips are chapped."

Another, who dresses well enough to get her picture taken at fashionable parties, describes her daughter's style as "studied slovenliness."

It runs to oversize denim overalls and torn T-shirts, "preferably somebody else's." Grudgingly, she admits her daughter often looks cute in her chosen get-up.

Some 15-year-olds have experimented with eye makeup and nail polish, often garish shades of blue or green; but this occupied a brief period and was over years ago, when they were about 13. Today their prevailing passion is hair care.

"Hair washing, hair drying, hair wrapping—that goes on around the house all the time," said the mother of two girls in their midteens. "They buy out the drugstore for hair preparations."

The drug scene no longer occupies center stage in parents' fears as it did a few years ago. In its place, many notice a resurgence of cigarette smoking and drinking, if not among their own children, then among their children's friends.

For some girls, adult knowledge has extended into sexual matters. For some mothers, this is no cause for alarm. "I certainly wouldn't want her to get pregnant," said a woman in explaining why she had taken her daughter to a gynecologist for a birth control device.

At the other extreme, numerous 15-year-olds have not yet begun to date and don't even care to go to school dances.

"It's a maddening time," said Connie Freedman, a teacher in New Jersey, recalling when her own daughters, now in college, were 15. "Everything's a hassle. They're edging out an inch here, an inch there. One minute they're enchanting, the next you feel like slaughtering them like cattle.

"But I tell the parents to hang on. By the time they're 17, they begin to calm down. They're really surer of themselves and less contentious and they're much easier to live with."



Mikhail Baryshnikov and Gelsey Kirkland in the "Corsaire" pas de deux which they performed at a gala in New York Saturday night, marking the 35th anniversary of the American Ballet Theatre. Among others taking part were Natalia Makarova, who, like Baryshnikov, was formerly with the Kirov Ballet before defecting to the West. Erik Bruhn, who retired from the company two seasons ago, danced, as did some 25 former members of the company.

Associated Press.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

"The Seagull," Chekhov's famous play, is currently being done by Joseph Papp and André Gregory's Manhattan Project in the attic of the New York Shakespeare Festival's Public Theater. Gregory's Manhattan Project, says Clive Barnes, "does not simply produce and act plays: It analyzes and dissects them. These actors have been among the American pioneers of environmental theater (the theater should suit the play, rather than the play suit the theater), and as a result, the choice of 'The Seagull' might have seemed curious." However, Gregory and his designer, Ming Cho Lee, have devised three separate playing areas, each with its own setting arrangement. The audience moves to the right setting, act by act. The play has been updated to the 1830s or so, in order to place a different emphasis on the play, underlining Chekhov's assertion that he had written "a comedy." Barnes says, "The acting is naturalistic but mannered—both vocally and physically. It is a company style that is both offbeat and frenetic. The teamwork was exemplary." However, the weakest part of the production is precisely its avoidance of theatrical tradition.

Japanese Soprano—Nearly Ideal Butterfly

By Henry Pleasants

OPERA IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 13 (IHT).—An ideal casting for Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" would require a Japanese Cio-Cio-San who looks 15 and sings like a mature European, preferably Italian.

Yasuko Hayashi, who became the Royal Opera's first Japanese Butterfly Friday night, comes about as close to meeting these specifications as can reasonably be imagined.

London first heard Miss Hayashi, born in Tokyo and schooled operatically in Milan, two seasons ago when she sang a stunning Rachel to the late Richard Tucker's Eleazar in a concert production of Halévy's "La Juive." She made an impressive Covent Garden debut last May as Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni."

What distinguishes her from the few Japanese sopranos I have heard is the size and amplitude of the voice, especially in the upper range. Unlike the Japanese Butterflys heard in the United States—Kumie Imai, Tamaki Miura and Hizi Koyke—she is not a one-role, typecast specialist. She has already sung, in addition to Rachel and Donna Anna, the title role in "Maria Stuarda," Elcia in "Mosè in Egitto" and Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra." She is a real opera singer.

And the loveliest Butterfly in appearance, costuming, facial expression, movement and gesture that one is ever likely to see, if not quite able to convince you that she is only 15. This is a beautifully sung Butterfly, too, especially the first act duet and "Un bel dì," the latter delivered with a freedom from vocal anxiety right up to the final B flats that permitted many imaginative and touching nuances.

"Che tua madre" was less effective, not because it was inexpressively articulated, but because it lies low, in an area where Miss Hayashi's voice lacks the darkfullness and richness of the type of Italian soprano Puccini had in mind.

She had a splendid and well-earned success, as did young Jose Carreras as Lt. Pinkerton. In the first act duet, he recalled treasured memories of Gigli's silvery and easy singing of that music, although he looked and moved no more like an American naval officer than Gigli—or Caruso—did. Delme Bryn-Jones, a Welshman, looked American enough as Consul Sharpless, and sang handsomely. Gaetano Delogu was the admirable conductor. One further performance with this cast is scheduled Jan. 18.

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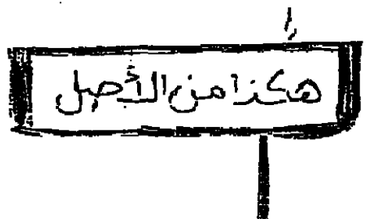
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BUSINESS FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1975

For More Self-Sufficiency

OECD Nations Urged To Link Up on Energy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—Almost total energy self-sufficiency among the major industrialized nations is possible by 1985, a study published today says, but the costs would be so high that it seems highly improbable" such goal can be realized.

The cost alone is estimated at between $1,000 billion and $2,000 billion. In addition, such a massive shift of resources would conflict with government policies aimed at controlling inflation and improving social conditions.

The study, a two-volume report published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and entitled Energy Prospects to 1985, is the first attempt at a comprehensive assessment of the energy problems of the 24-member-nation-OECD area.

"Energy is a problem and will remain a problem. It will take considerable efforts to solve," one of the authors said at a news briefing today. The report, he said, "will be the starting point" for further work and studies within the OECD and the recently created International Energy Agency.

Essentially, the report is an appeal for closer international cooperation within the OECD area.

"Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. It urges:

• A concerted effort at conservation—without recourse to emergency consumer restraint—which, it says, could cut 15 to 20 per cent from the consumption levels previously forecast for 1985.

• Accelerated development of domestic energy resources. "By 1985, (indigenous) oil and gas production could be doubled (from the 1972 level), coal production increased by 65 per cent, hydro and geothermal power by 67 per cent, and nuclear power increased 20-fold," if the price of oil stays at its end-1974 level.

• Coordinated research and development—particularly on solar and geothermal energy and energy from waste.

• Mechanisms to lower the risk of financial and monetary instabilities due to energy imports.

The report estimates that by this program, and if oil prices do not fall, overall energy consumption in the OECD could grow between 3.5 and 4 per cent up to 1985, compared with 5 per cent expected before prices rose, and oil consumption would fall from 55 per cent of the total to 45 per cent or less by 1985.

Another result would be that the OECD states would produce almost 80 per cent of their total energy requirements by 1985. This proportion was previously expected to fall to 55 per cent from 65 per cent in 1972.

The United States, meanwhile, would achieve energy independence by 1985 (five years beyond the goal set by former President Richard Nixon), up from an 86 per-cent self-sufficiency rate in 1972. The Common Market would be producing 55 per cent of its needs, up from 37 per cent in 1972.

The report deals at some length with the question of the future price of oil and the cost of developing energy within the OECD area. Although it offers no solutions, the report is clearly concerned about what happens if oil import prices plummet after billions of dollars have been spent to bring high-cost energy into production.

"The problem of how to distribute the burden of development of the higher cost of indigenous energy resources, which become uneconomic in the event of lower prices for imported oil, is one which requires active cooperation between OECD countries," the report states.

It also calls for greater cooperation to "help speed" the flow of scarce offshore production equipment "to the areas containing the most favorable geological structure."

Turning to the "broad economic and financial implications" of the continued current price of imported oil, the study says:

• The rapid expansion of high-cost domestic energy production together with continued high import prices, would add significantly to the overall level of costs within the OECD area.

• The higher cost of imports will entail substantial transfers—an estimated $250 billion to $325 billion in constant 1974 dollars.

• The transfer of real resources would be equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the OECD area's projected 1980 gross domestic product. This figure would vary sharply between countries—an estimated 0.4 per cent of output for the United States, 2 per cent for OECD Europe and 4.2 per cent for Japan.

'Now for the Bad News—'



EEC Deficit Could Reach $90 Billion

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Common Market countries' payments deficit caused by high oil prices will reach $60 billion to $90 billion for the 1974-78 period, an analysis of the market's economic situation said today.

The analysis by the Common Market's executive commission said the deficit will be spread unevenly and with a considerable surplus in West Germany and important deficits in Italy, Britain, Ireland, Denmark and France.

By 1978 the oil-producing countries can be expected to increase income between $80 billion and $120 billion a year—an accumulated gain of $380 billion to $500 billion in five years, it said.

Internal restrictions in Europe will vary from country to country. Nations like Italy, Ireland and Denmark, which already had a disequilibrium before the oil crisis, face serious problems, the analysis said.

Britain, on the other hand, can be expected to benefit from the opening of its North Sea oil fields and expansion of its export trade with traditional trading partners in the Near East, it said.

Energy savings may have some positive effect on oil deficits but cannot be expected to change the situation decisively, and programs to develop domestic sources like nuclear energy will not bear fruit until after 1978, the report said.

Unemployment can be expected to rise and be substantially higher in the years ahead, it said.

To restore balance, it said, it will be necessary in deficit countries to reduce consumption, wages and salaries in gross national products, promote savings by wage and salary earners, increase taxes on consumption or on the incomes of large sectors of the population and curb public spending.

In Possible Chain Reaction to Losses

Sindona Bank Closure Seen Hitting Others

ROME, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The closing of Michele Sindona's Geneva-based Banque de Financement by Swiss authorities last week could touch off a series of grave consequences for many other banks, according to financial sources here.

Mr. Sindona, an Italian citizen, is under judicial investigation here, and he communicates with Italian authorities through a team of lawyers from an undisclosed residence abroad.

The news weekly Panorama, of Milan, reported that the bank, better known as Finabank, was closed after it lost $60 million in foreign-exchange transactions carried out on behalf of Edilcentro International, Ltd., of the Bahamas, a branch of Societa Generale Immobiliare of Rome, a large real estate concern that counts among its holdings the Watergate complex in Washington.

Finabank's assets totaled $49 million. Last week, a statement was issued saying that the bank was forced to close "temporarily" because of losses due to transactions in which the contracting party had "failed to honor" its obligations. The statement added that "necessary actions are being taken that are aimed at recovering these amounts."

Last Stronghold

Finabank represents almost the last stronghold of the 54-year-old Mr. Sindona, whose far-flung empire, once estimated as being worth $450 million, crumbled rapidly last year following a series of heavy trading losses on the foreign-exchange market.

The collapse was accompanied by two Italian arrest warrants against Mr. Sindona in October charging him with falsifying accounts and irregular profit distribution in one of his banks in 1970-71, as well as fraudulent bankruptcy.

The first Sindona bank to go under was the now defunct Franklin National Bank, in which Mr. Sindona held a 21 per cent interest. That bank reported a $47-million loss last spring. The Franklin collapse prompted an investigation by the central bank here into Mr. Sindona's activities in Italy, which culminated in the arrest warrants.

According to Panorama, the major part of the Edilcentro transactions, worth $200 million, was carried out with Crédit Suisse. With the forced closure of Finabank by Swiss authorities, Crédit Suisse could stand to lose large sums of money.

Financial sources are speculating that other credit institutions may suffer badly in a chain reaction to the losses by the Finabank.

At the time of the Finabank transaction, Mr. Sindona held a 40-per-cent interest in Immobiliare in addition to controlling Finabank. The transactions for Edilcentro were reportedly underwritten by a letter from Immobiliare guaranteeing the trading of dollars against Swiss francs.

However, one of the managing directors of Immobiliare, Roberto Tana, has refused to pay, citing irregularities in transactions carried out by Carlo Bordoni, a former right-hand man of Mr. Sindona and former administrator of Immobiliare. Mr. Bordoni, who is also under judicial investigation here, resigned from the company last June.

Willing to Help

Banco di Roma, which until November held Mr. Sindona's 230 million shares of Immobiliare as collateral for a loan granted him, has indicated its willingness to intervene to save Finabank, according to Panorama, but it has been blocked by Swiss banking laws.

Finabank hinted at this in its statement when it said that it was "taking the necessary steps to obtain authorization from the federal banking commission permitting an Italian banking group, which has expressed an interest, to take up participation in the capital shares of our bank that are held by interests linked to the Sindona group, and in this way to assure the reorganization of our finances."

Mr. Sindona controlled Finabank through his Banca Privata Italiana, which was declared in liquidation last fall when a consortium was formed to cover the losses to its depositors.

Last week, the group that now own Immobiliare pressed the Bank of Italy to cover the losses to Finabank, asserting that otherwise Italian credit would be imperiled.

The central bank's governor, Guido Carli, who organized the formation of the consortium last August to prop up the sagging credit of the Banca Privata Italiana, has reportedly refused to do so on the ground that, since Edilcentro, for which the transactions were carried out, is not a bank, the central bank is not responsible for its activities.

Healey Sees Slump in '75

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (WP).—British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told a press conference here today that worldwide recession "is bound to continue" for another 12 months.

He added that in Britain, "which is deeply affected by international recession, we are concerned that it does not turn into a depression on the scale of the 1930s."

Mr. Healey is here for meetings beginning tomorrow of the Group of Ten industrial countries and policy committees of the International Monetary Fund. "A central theme," Mr. Healey said, is a search for agreement on ways to help oil-consuming nations incurring multi-billion-dollar payments deficits caused by a more than fourfold increase in world petroleum prices.

Mr. Healey said that it is absolutely "vital" to overcome differences this week between the United States and Europe on an increased loan program to avoid "a serious shock to international confidence."

Despite U.S. resistance to a proposal backed unanimously last week by European Economic Community countries for a $14-billion lending program through the IMF, with monies borrowed from the oil cartel, Mr. Healey predicted that the United States would withdraw its objections and go along with the EEC proposal.

At the same time, he implied that the EEC's coolness to a competing financing scheme, one for $25 billion, proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, could be overcome if the plan were considered as supplemental to, and not a replacement for, the IMF plan.

American opposition to an expansion of the existing IMF lending facility, which borrowed $3.6 billion from the oil-producers last year, is based on reluctance to provide a convenient and risk-free home for those funds. The U.S. belief is that this reduces the pressure on the oil producers to lower prices.

In addition, Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett asserted last week that by raising the money outside of normal channels for a special lending operation, the usual strict requirements that IMF borrowers must adhere to are being ignored.

Price of Gold Rises, Dollar Holds Steady

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Gold prices rose on Europe's main bullion markets today and the dollar held steady against most major currencies.

Gold opened in London at $181.50 an ounce, up from $177.75 Friday. In Zurich it was quoted at $182 compared with Friday's closing price of $177.

The price eased slightly during the day, closing at $181 an ounce in London and $180.55 in Zurich.

The dollar was unchanged from Friday at $2.3540 to the pound. In Zurich it eased to 2.56 francs from Friday's 2.5605 francs.

Japan Bankruptcies Up

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Japanese corporate bankruptcies, each involving 10 million yen or more in bad debts, totaled a record 11,705 cases in 1974, up 42.7 per cent from a year earlier, Teikoku Koshinsho, a private business inquiry agency, said today.

Kuwait in Pact With Gulf, BP On Control of Oil Company

KUWAIT, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The Kuwait government has reached tentative agreement with British Petroleum Co. (BP) and Gulf Oil Corp. for a 100-per-cent take-over of Kuwait Oil Co.'s administrative operations, but not equity, sources disclosed today.

Gulf and BP jointly own 40 per cent of Kuwait Oil Co. (KOC), which handles 95 per cent of Kuwait's oil production. The government acquired the remaining 60 per cent under last year's "participation" accord.

The sources said the agreement would give a new legal framework to KOC.

Oil Ministry sources also disclosed that the administrative structure of the other two foreign oil companies now operating in Kuwait, American Oil Co. and Arabian-Japan Oil Co., will be changed in the near future.

In New York, oil industry sources said the restructuring of KOC will involve mainly the placing of additional Kuwaiti directors on the board and more Kuwaitis in executive positions.

These sources said that after the restructuring, Kuwait will have a 60-per-cent representation on the board to match its 60-per-cent ownership.

The sources say that by placing additional Kuwaiti directors on the board and more Kuwaitis in executive positions, the government will be able to claim that it has "100-per-cent control" of KOC through these measures.

This would be an effective counterthrust to Saudi Arabia's planned take-over of 100 per cent of the ownership of Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO).

In London, KOC reported today that it produced an average of 2,275,561 barrels of oil a day in 1974, down from a daily average of 2,752,823 barrels in 1973.

Development Needs

BUDAPEST, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait's Finance and Oil Minister Abdel Rahman Selam Alatiqi said yesterday that in "three to four years" all money earned from oil would be needed for Kuwait's own domestic investments.

Earlier the minister said that half of Kuwait's oil income will be invested in domestic projects during 1975, a quarter will go to Arab countries in need of aid, and part of the remaining quarter will serve as aid to non-Arab developing countries, while "little" will be left over for other purposes.

Referring to relations between oil producers and major consumers in the West, Mr. Alatiqi, who is visiting several East European capitals, said an accord was needed which takes into consideration the interests of all sides.

Report Calls for New Production System

U.S. Farm Output Seen Faltering

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The National Academy of Sciences warned in a "report to the nation" yesterday that the upward trend of farm production is faltering at a time of increasing international concern over food supplies.

At the same time, it cited a long list of "scientific frontiers" where new breakthroughs to higher yields might be found if enough effort and resources are invested in agricultural research.

Among those, it said, are efforts to produce plants with leaf structures that will make more efficient use of sunlight and carbon-dioxide, successful creation of new varieties of plants by crossing their body cells in test tubes rather than through normal reproductive processes, improvements in animal breeding and technological progress in irrigation technology.

Although "for the next decade or so we think we perceive that the supply of food will be adequate," said the report, which focuses on the longer term, "there are clouds on the horizon that should be noted."

Tapering Trends

"The tapering trends are warnings of needs for new patterns of thought and indicate that the future may require drastic changes in our farm production system," it said.

The 199-page report, titled "Agricultural Production Efficiency," is the result of a three-year study by a 15-member committee headed by James Horsfall of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

"We set out with a very simple premise: We could be living on borrowed time," Sylvan Wittwer, the chairman of the academy's board on agriculture and renewable resources, which helped guide the committee's study, said at a news briefing.

Mr. Wittwer, the head of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State University, said at the briefing that the study showed "we have been too complacent" about food productivity.

"We need a national food policy," he said. "We need a national commitment." He added that the country also needed a special project on solar energy.

Warning Signals

The study cited a number of warning signals indicating a tapering off in the trend towards greater productivity, which increased farm output by 50 per cent between 1950 and 1971.

In the past, it said, reserves of land kept idle under farm programs had created a sense of complacency. But it noted that such acreage had now been returned to use. Any additional acreage would have to be provided through such means as land clearing and drainage or the farming of marginal acreages.

"The relative quality and availability of additional potentially arable lands need careful evaluation," the report said.

Meanwhile, it said, "Department of Agriculture data indicate that both the number of persons supplied per farm worker and the number of persons supported per harvest acre are leveling off."

Many of the gains in the past have resulted from increasing applications of fertilizer, but increases in yields available through further expansion of fertilizer use appear to be slight, the study said.

While yields of corn, the major livestock-feed grain, continue to rise dramatically, the report said, recent improvements have been small for most other crops.

"One must conclude that biological ceilings will, at some future date, constitute a severe if not impenetrable barrier to further increases in yields per acre or meat production per unit of feed," it said.

The report warned: "For the long-range future, in addition to such controlling influences as climate, increases in agricultural output will depend largely upon research results not yet in hand."

Dow Industrial Index Dips 4.6 But Advances Lead Declines

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (IHT).—The New York Stock Exchange list split widely today, with the Dow Jones industrial average tumbling but advancing issues closing with a strong lead over decliners.

The industrial average fell 4.61 points to 654.18. It was ahead more than six points in early trading and up 2.82 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,000 issues gained, while 540 declined. Gainers led by 5 to 1 in early trading.

Volume totaled 19.78 million shares compared with 25.39 million shares on Friday, an unusually active day.

Brokers said some investors tended to lighten their position toward the close as they awaited President Ford's address on the economy.

Analysts said that while the expected tax rebates and reductions were welcome in Wall Street, some investors questioned whether they would significantly relieve effects of a deepening recession.

In oil service industry stocks, Vetco fell 1 1/2 to 26 1/2, Sedco was 24 3/4, down 1/2, Schlumberger 100, down 4 3/8, Hughes Tool 65 1/8, off 1 1/2, Santa Fe 20 1/2, down 1 1/4, Halliburton 125, off 4, and Baker Oil Tools 34, down 3/4.

Analysts have attributed recent weakness in the oil service stocks to possible congressional action limiting profits in the oil industry.

In aerospace issues, Northrop sank 2 3/4 to 25 1/4 and General Dynamics climbed 1 to 24 3/8. The U.S. Air Force reportedly favored General Dynamics over Northrop—the two choices—for a new fighter aircraft. A decision is expected this week.

Among most active issues, Texaco closed at 23 7/8, off 1/2. A block of 199,900 shares of the issue traded at 24 1/8. Southern was also active, closing at 10 1/4 up 1/8. A block of 116,500 shares traded at 10 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.18 to 67.50.

Most active was Syntex, closing at 32, down 1 5/8, on volume of 88,000 shares.

Also active were Kaiser Industries, which closed at 4 7/8, unchanged, Great Basins Petroleum at 3 1/4, down 1/8, Houston Oil & Minerals 27 3/4, down 1 1/4, and Austral Oil 11 7/8, unchanged.

Money market rates ended the day with few changes. Dealers added that any changes that did take place were mostly small.

Bill discounts finished a few basis points lower, recouping some of their earlier losses as the market rallied following a reverse repurchase agreement operation by the Federal Reserve Bank to inject funds into the banking system.

Fed funds had moved to the 7 3/8-per-cent level prior to the Fed operation but backed off again to 7 1/4 per cent after the Fed intervened.

In Chicago soybean oil and soybean futures fell sharply in the closing minutes on profit-taking and strongly influenced selloffs in other farm commodities on the Board of Trade.

Soybean oil fell the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, and closed at that level. Soybeans fell the limit of 20 cents a bushel but rallied by a few pennies at the close.

Soybean meal fell $2 a ton.

U.S. Bank Cuts Prime Rate to 9 3/4 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., America's fifth-biggest commercial bank, today became the first major bank in nine months to set its prime rate below the 10-per-cent level.

The bank cut the rate it charges on loans to its most credit-worthy commercial borrowers by 1/2 point to 9 3/4 per cent, effective immediately. It was the first time a major bank had let the key rate fall below the double-digit level since last April 11.

Meanwhile, Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, third-largest in the nation, trimmed its prime rate 1/4 point to 10 per cent.

Last Friday, a number of large banks, led by First National City Bank and Bank of America, also announced reductions to the 10-per-cent level, citing an easing in money-market conditions as the reason.

U.S. Seeks Merger Partner For Ailing Long Island Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. government is seeking a merger partner for Long Island's Security National Bank, which has fallen into difficult times after once being a glamour stock among investors and analysts.

Government sources confirmed that federal banking regulators are "deeply concerned" about the bank's deteriorating financial situation. They fear that if left alone, Security might go the same way as its former archrival, Franklin National Bank, which last October ended in the nation's largest bank failure.

Sources say Security National's problems do not appear to be as severe as Franklin's were. But they say any further weakening of the U.S. economy, and particularly the real estate industry, could heighten the bank's difficulties.

One government source said that Controller of the Currency James Smith has personally taken charge of the Security case and that he has approached some large New York banking concerns that might want to acquire the $1.8-billion-asset bank.

Security National, based in Hempstead, New York, is not affiliated with any other institutions bearing similar names.

Analysts reached over the weekend said depositors have no cause for alarm. They noted that even if Security's financial position deteriorated drastically, it would be highly unlikely that the government would allow such a large bank to fold without having its deposit liabilities assumed by another banking concern.

Security National's problems, analysts said, chiefly revolve around its heavy portfolio of real estate loans. This portfolio has experienced a steep delinquency rate, reflecting the severe recession in the housing industry.

Swiss Wholesale Index Declines During Month

BERN, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss wholesale price index fell 1.3 per cent in December, bringing the 12-month increase to 10.1 per cent, the federal agency for industry, craft and labor said today.

December was the first month since August 1971 which showed a decline in the index figure, the agency said.

The decline in December mostly resulted from lower import prices, the agency said. The dollar reached an all-time low against the Swiss franc at the end of 1974.

Nicaragua Loan Set

PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—A $30-million Euroloan has been completed for Nicaragua for a five-year term, extendable to seven years, at 1 3/4 over the London interbank offered rate for the duration of the loan.

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL)
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SERVICE DE L'AMENAGEMENT RURAL)
NOTIFICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS FOR THE HYDROAGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOGHE PILOT AREA
(jointly financed by African Development Fund and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania) open to any company of a member country of the Fund or of a country having contributed to the Fund:
Lot No. 1: Pumping station (discharge: 2.4 m3/s).
Lot No. 2: Hydraulic infrastructure.
Lot No. 3: Development of the plots (1,000 ha.).
The tender documents can be obtained from the "Service de l'Amenagement Rural, B.P. 173 Ministere du Developpement Rural, Nouakchott". The documents may also be consulted at the Mauritanian Embassies and Consulates in the countries concerned and at the Head Office of the Consulting Engineer, Sogreah 17 Avenue Marie-Reynoard, B.P. 172, Centre de Tri 38042, Grenoble (France).
Tenders must be handed in to the "Service de l'Amenagement Rural" not later than 12:30 on 7 April 1975.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61½	29½	Abbt Lb 1.32	13	88	47¾	47	47½+	½
61¼	23¾	ACF In 2.60	8	29	38¾	38	38 +	⅛
14⅝	7	AcmeClev 1	7	22	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	¾
5⅝	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	3	9	2⅛	2	2	
13¼	7⅝	AdmE 1.52e		67	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
5¼	1¾	Adms Millis	1	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11¾	3	Addressog		168	4¼	4	4¼+	¼
11⅞	6½	AdvInv .33e		54	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅜
31	15¼	AetnaLf 1.08	7	102	25¾	25⅜	25¼–	¼
61½	23½	AetnaLf pf 2		7	33	33	33	
13⅞	5⅝	Ahmans .20	5	126	9⅞	9	9⅝+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	5	20	2	1⅞	2	
59	35⅜	AirPrd .20b	16	47	48	47¾	48 +	⅛
14⅞	10	Aircoinc .90	6	208	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜+	1¼
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		25	1⅛	1¼	1¼–	⅛
24	8⅜	Akzona 1.20	4	28	13¼	13	13¼+	¾
15	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.18	14	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅜
93¾	74	AlaP pf9.44		z100	85⅞	85	85	
103⅜	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z400	72½	72	72 +	1
88½	70	AlaP pf8.16		z100	72	71½	72 +	2
27⅛	5⅜	Alaska Intrs		35	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜–	⅛
24⅝	12⅝	AlbanyIn .60	5	4	16	16	16 +	⅛
11⅞	4	AlbertoC .36	21	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17¾	10	Albertsn .20	7	16	13¼	13¼	13¼	
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.40	5	55	22	21½	22 +	¾
9⅝	6¼	AlcoStd .48	3	19	8⅛	8	8	
32⅞	12⅛	AlconLb .20	17	x40	17¼	16⅝	16⅝–	⅛
7⅝	2	Alexdrs .10e	11	67	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
23½	2½	AllsnM 2.84e	2	87	6⅜	6	6 +	⅛
12⅞	6¼	AllegCp .45e	3	31	8¼	8	8⅛+	¼
32¾	20⅛	AllgLud 1.60	3	31	22	21¾	22	
41	29⅞	AllgLud pf 3		8	32¼	31¾	31¾–	¼
21¼	11¼	AllgPw 1.52	9	138	15¾	16⅜	16⅜+	⅜
9⅝	3⅜	AllenGrp .40	4	13	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
54¼	23	AlldCh 1.80	6	239	30⅛	29¾	29¾–	¼
22⅝	5⅜	AlldMnt .54	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17½	11¼	AlldProd 1	4	8	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅜
25⅞	15¼	AlldStr 1.50	5	10	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Alld Supmkt		202	3¼	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6⅛	AllisChal .26	4	122	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
7¼	3½	AllrtAut .55	5	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼–	⅛
17⅜	6¾	Alpha PI .72	4	4	9	9	9	
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	6	420	29¼	29½	29 +	¼
35	21¼	AmalSug 2a	3	x18	29⅜	23¾	29⅛+	½
52⅞	28¾	Amax 1.75	6	134	33¼	32¼	32¾+	⅛
129	77	Amax pf5.25		1	82	82	82 +	1½
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	4	41	8⅛	7½	7⅞+	⅛
5	2⅝	Amcord .24	4	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
22	11⅝	Amerce 1.20	3	10	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞+	⅜
40	12¾	A Hess .30b	2	144	17⅞	16¾	16¾–	⅛
89¼	39⅝	A Hes pf3.50		x33	44⅞	44	44	
16⅛	5⅞	AAirFilt .44	7	52	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
13⅝	4⅞	Am Airlin	13	257	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
7½	3⅛	A Baker .20		10	4⅛	4	4 –	⅛
39¾	27¾	A Brnds 2.56	7	89	35¾	34¼	34¾	
23⅝	11½	AmBdcst .80	5	85	14	13⅞	13⅞–	⅛
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	5	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
31	22½	A Can 2.20a	6	135	31⅜	30¾	31	
23¾	18	A Can pf1.75		8	21¾	21½	21¾+	¼
15	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		80	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	¼
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4	70	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅜
25	17⅝	A Cyan 1.50	7	221	22	21½	21½	
13⅝	6½	AmDistil .50	25	5	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
41	15	A DisTel .52	9	27	20	19¾	19¾–	⅜
6⅛	2⅝	AmDualVt		2	3¼	3¼	3¼–	⅛
27⅞	13½	AmElPw 2	7	692	18⅛	17⅝	18	
7½	3⅛	AFamily .24	3	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
15	2¼	AmFin .29		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
25⅜	19½	AGIBd 1.98e		25	23½	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
17¼	13	AGnCv 1.54e		7	16⅜	16⅛	16¼+	¼
16	7	A Gnins .60	4	39	10¼	9¾	9⅞–	⅛
23⅜	16	A Gln pf1.80		20	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	4	21	10	9¾	10 +	¼
44⅞	25⅛	A Home .60	22	830	30⅝	29¾	30⅛+	½
41⅞	18½	AmHosp .30	24	126	30	29⅝	29⅞+	½
8	1⅜	Am Invest		15	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7½	2¼	A Medici .12	5	159	4¼	3⅞	4¼+	⅜
4½	1¼	A Medicols	50	145	2	1⅞	2	
13⅝	3½	AmMot .20e	5	476	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
41¼	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	70	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞–	⅛
7⅞	3	Am Seating		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝–	⅛
15¾	5½	AmShip .48	14	8	7¾	7½	7¾+	¼
27⅜	13	A Smelt 1.50	3	145	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
75½	7¾	AmStand .80	4	153	10⅞	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
57	37½	A Std pf4.75		19	46	45½	46 +	1
13⅝	5½	AmSteril .28	8	45	7¾	7	7⅛	
34¾	22⅝	AmStores 2	4	23	29	28⅞	29 +	½
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		1231	⅞	13-16	⅞	
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	9	565	48	47⅝	47⅝–	⅜
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		83	52	51⅝	51⅞	
47	37¼	ATT pf3.74		17	44	43⅝	43⅝+	⅜
45	38½	ATT pfA3.64		21	42⅞	42¼	42⅞+	⅜
10¾	6¼	AWalWk .64	5	24	8¾	8½	8⅝	
15	10¼	AW pf1.25		z100	12¾	12¾	12¾+	¼
13⅝	8⅛	Ameron .90	3	28	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4¾	2⅛	AmesD .16e	3	2	3⅝	3¾	3⅝+	¼
14⅞	9¾	Ametek 1	4	31	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
24	5	AMF In 1.24	6	311	12½	11¾	12 +	½
24	12½	Amfac .80	4	10	17¼	16¾	17	
43¾	20⅝	AMP Inc .33	19	193	24⅝	24	24 –	½
9⅛	6½	Ampco .40a	3	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	3	176	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
5¾	1½	Amrep Corp	3	83	2½	2¼	2⅛+	¼
33⅝	23⅝	Amstar 2.10	2	25	26½	26	26⅜+	⅜
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
47⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	6	29	38½	38¼	38¼+	⅛
11½	5	Amtel .32	3	50	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
30	13⅛	Anacond 1e	3	119	16	15⅝	16 +	⅝
18⅜	12	AnchrH 1.08	5	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅜
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	21	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼+	¼
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	4	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
15⅝	5⅝	Apache .50	5	30	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
15½	8½	ApcoOil .49t	3	17	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Apeco Corp		45	15-16	⅞	15-16	
9½	4¼	APL Corp 1	4	16	9½	9¼	9¼–	¼
12⅝	7½	APL pfC1.06		2	9¾	9⅛	9⅛–	⅝
9⅝	5¼	APL pfB .50		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅜
5¼	⅞	Applid Mag	67	2	2	2	2	
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	10	40	54¾	52⅜	52⅝–	2⅜
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
23⅞	18½	ArcatN pf 2		1	20½	20½	20½–	½
24⅜	13⅛	ArchrD .25b	10	82	17⅞	17½	17¾+	⅛
4⅝	1¼	Arctic Enir		62	2¼	2	2 –	⅛
11	2	Aristar	4	19	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
19⅝	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	764	13¼	11⅞	12⅞–	¾
12¼	4½	ArkBest .44	16	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
27¾	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	5	33	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞–	⅜
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		174	2⅛	2	2	
7⅜	4¾	Armada Co	4	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛–	¼
24⅜	18⅜	Armco 1.60a	4	501	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
31¾	22	Arm pf 2.10		4	24½	24½	24½–	⅜
57	43	Armr pf4.75		240	45½	45½	45½+	1½
32¾	14¾	ArmstCk .92	10	580	23¾	23¼	23¼–	⅛
54	37½	ArmC pf3.75		z93	46½	46½	46½+	1½
22⅜	11M	Arm Ru 1.60	7	11	15	14¼	14¼–	¾
14⅝	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13¾	5	Arvinind .52	11	21	7⅝	7⅜	7½–	⅛
104½	52½	ASA 1.20e		113	70½	69	69¼+	⅜
27⅝	15⅝	AshdOil 1.40	4	79	18	17¾	17⅞+	¼
31⅝	13⅞	AsdDrG 1.40	5	113	17¾	17	17	
22⅝	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	4	4	18⅛	17⅝	18	
9⅞	5⅛	Athlone .40	2	142	7¼	6⅞	7 +	⅜
15	2⅛	Atico 1.50e	4	23	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	¼
20⅛	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	60	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
113¾	[illegible]	AtlRich 2.50	11	567	90	88½	89⅛–	⅜
52½	40	AtlRc pf3.75		220	45¾	46¾	46¾–	¼
74⅞	45	AtlRc pf2.80		67	59¼	58⅛	58¼–	⅝
2⅝	1	Atlas Corp	25	45	1½	1⅜	1½	
	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	3	70	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
55⅞	20⅝	AutDat .20e	17	32	30	29	29 –	⅜
3½	1⅜	Aurom Ind		24	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝–	⅛
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	9	200	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
35⅜		AvcoCp pf		62	14⅝	12	14⅝+	2½
44	21⅛	AMRYPd .30	13	79	23¾	22½	22¾+	⅜
21½	4½	AvisInc .40	6	48	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
9¾	4½	AvnetInc .30	3	87	5½	5⅜	5½+	¼
47½	25¾	Avnet pf2.50		1	27¼	27¼	27¼–	1⅜
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	15	34	15⅝	15	15¼+	½

B

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37¼	11½	BabckW .80	6	147	16¼	15¾	16 +	½
5¼	2¼	Bache .10e		97	3⅞	3½	3¾+	⅜
19¾	3½	Bakerin .20	5	57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
43⅜	22½	BakerOil .37	20	51	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝–	⅜
14⅜	5	BmdDH .40a	4	16	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅜
14⅜	8¼	Ball Cp .60	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25½	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	194	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
24¾	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	9	18	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
36W⅞Q	¼⅛½	Bandag Inc		24	50	31¾	38⅞	30
5⅝a	5	gr PNT	⅛½	¾⅛	3	3⅛+		⅛
17⅞	9⅞	BangP pf 2		1	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
12	6½	BanP pf1.25		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
26½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	41	33	29½	29½–	⅜
27¼	8⅜	Bk of Va .88	5	21	12½	12	12½+	⅜
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	6	159	37½	36¾	37 +	⅜
24	16	BarbOil .90e		4	21¾	21	21¾+	⅜
24¼	9⅝	BardCR .20	12	71	12¼	12	12 +	¼
22¼	1⅞	Barnett Mtg		41	3½	3⅛	3½	⅛
1h½	6	BasicInc .40	2	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	¼
16¾	10¾	BatesMf .20	3	2	15	14¾	14¾–	⅛
20⅝	14¾	Bale Mf pf 1		5	18⅝	18¾	18⅝+	⅛
22¼	3⅛	Bathind .40	4	277	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
45	17¾	BauschL .60	9	187	24⅝	23⅝	23¾–	⅜
48⅝	24½	BaxtLab .19	30	326	35¼	34½	34½–	½
15¾	13	BaySIG 1.80	5	7	16½	16	16½–	⅜
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	7	37	15⅝	15	15 –	⅜
23⅝	12⅛	BeatFds .72	16	425	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	1
110	65	BeatFd pf 4		1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝+	⅝
40	16	Beckmn .50	9	11	20¾	20	20⅛+	⅜
9⅝	6⅝	BeechA .60b	5	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	½
24¾	16¼	Beker .28	7	163	19¼	18	18⅛–	½
18⅞	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	25	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5	4	15	14½	15 +	⅜
8½	4⅞	BeldHe .30b	6	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜–	⅛
25⅞	8⅝	Bell How .84	4	99	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	½
130½	20	Bendix 1.80	5	46	25¼	24½	25 +	⅞
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		6	38½	38	38½+	½
27⅛	11¾	BenfICp 1.25	5	87	17½	16⅞	17⅛	
53	36	Benef pf4.50		z10	41	41	41 +	1
20⅛	3⅝	BenSM 2.30e	3	43	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	½
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	4	42	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜–	⅛
11⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		51	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6	2½	Best Prod	5	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜+	⅜
36⅛	23½	BethStl 2	4	236	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅜
57⅛	34½	BgThre .60b	15	2	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
41½	20	BlackDr .40	21	364	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞–	⅞
7⅛	3⅝	BlairJohn .48		10	7	4⅝	4½	4½–
15⅞	9⅛	BlisLau 1.16	4	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
14	7	BlockHR .40	10	82	12⅝	12¼	12½+	⅛
21½	12	BunLell .80	5	85	16½	16	16½+	¾
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		38	1⅞	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	[illegible] .60a	5	111	17⅜	16¼	17 –	⅛
19	9⅞	BoiseCas .50	4	408	13⅜	12⅞	13 +	⅞
6⅞	3	Bond Ind		9	3⅛	3	3 –	⅛
25⅛	15¼	Borden 1.38	9	111	23⅜	22½	23⅛+	⅞
22⅛	12½	BoWar 1.35	4	x67	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Bormans	5	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29⅛	14	BosEd 2.44	7	123	16⅞	17⅛	16¼+	⅞
107½	65½	BosE pf8.88		z160	74	73	73 –	1½
12½	4½	Braniff .15e	5	102	5⅝	5½	5½+	¼
47¼	29⅜	BriggS 1.60a	12	17	40⅛	39½	39¾–	¾
55⅜	30⅝	BristM 1.52	14	162	50⅞	47¼	49¼–	⅝
38	25	BristM pf 2		21	35	34⅜	34½–	⅜
14⅛	4½	BritPet .40e	1	353	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
20⅞	10	BrkwyG's 1	5	63	13¾	13½	13¾+	¼
20⅞	11⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	28	15	14½	15 +	½
10	9⅜	Brown Co	3	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
28½	13⅝	BwnGp 1.60	6	71	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
10¼	4¼	BwnShrp .20	7	26	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+	⅜
13⅝	4¼	BrwnFer .20	6	174	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
18⅜	7⅛	Brunswk .40	4	306	10⅝	10	10¼+	⅛
23	8	BrushW .40	3	16	10⅞	10⅛	10¼+	⅜
20⅛	3	BT Mt 1.45e	15	53	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
45½	19	BucyErie 1	16	54	35¾	35¼	35⅝+	½
12½	7	BuddCo .80	3	53	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
6¼	4⅛	BudCa pf.60		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7½	2⅛	BudInd .22t	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.50	6	8	14½	14½	14½+	½
27⅝	1⅝	Builder Inv	1	144	4⅜	3⅞	4	
13	6⅝	BulovaW .70	4	11	8⅛	7⅞	8 –	⅛
20¾	19½	BunkHil 1.92		4	20⅞	20½	20½–	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	8	50	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
17⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25½	13½	Burlind 1.60	5	97	13½	18⅛	18½+	⅜
47⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	245	41½	40	40¾–	⅜
7⅞	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26¼	10¼	Burndy .73	5	25	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
113	61⅞	Burrghs .50	20	176	67	64⅞	65⅞–	¾

C

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅞	2⅝	CabCab For	2	28	5⅝	5	5¼+	⅛
27¼	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	29	18⅝	19¾	12¼+	⅜
3⅛	1¼	Cadence Ind		4	2	2	2	
4¾	2¼	Caesars Wrl	4	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Cal Finanl	8	89	3½	3⅜	3⅜–	⅛
21	12⅜	CalP Ut 1.52	6	6	14⅜	13⅞	13¾+	⅜
20¾	6¼	Callahn .15r	8	14	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
14¾	1⅛	Camrn Brn		17	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
47⅛	19⅝	CamRL .65a	19	89	32¼	31⅛	31¼+	½
37⅝	22½	CamSp 1.24	12	91	31⅛	30⅝	31 +	⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CdnPac .86e	4	22	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
39⅝	15⅜	CapCit Com	9	15	25	24½	24½–	¼
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	230	24¾	24⅛	24⅛+	⅜
21	1⅛	Capll Mtg		76	3½	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	19	30½	30⅛	30⅜	
18⅛	9½	Carlisle .88	4	6	12½	12¼	12½+	½
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	55	54½	55 +	1¼
9½	4⅛	CaroFrg .40	4	13	5	5	5	
23¼	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7	213	13¼	14⅞	13⅛+	¼
31¼	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	46	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
17	6	CarrCp .52	29	265	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
14⅝	8½	CarrGl 1.20e		9	11	10⅝	11 +	¼
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	7	19	16	15½	16 +	½
52	22	CartHw pf 2		1	27½	27½	27½+	1
9⅝	4¾	CartWall .40	9	39	7¼	6⅞	7 +	⅛
11	6	CascNGs .92	7	x27	6⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	7	6	14⅝	14½	14½	
69⅛	39⅞	CaterTr 1.80	14	82	52¼	51⅝	51¾	
27⅛	⅛	Cavngh Cm		72	⅛	9-16	11-16—	1-16
43⅝	25	CBS 1.46	9	36	30¼	30½	30½–	⅛
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		10	21	21	21 –	⅛
2⅛	⅛	CCI Corp		50	1⅛	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
17	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	¼
35	24½	Celanse 2.30	4	87	28	27⅝	27¾+	¼
55¼	40	Coln pfA4.50		1	43	43	43	
15⅞	3⅛	Cencoinc .29		194	4½	4⅛	4½+	
19	4	Centex .12	7	69	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	7	13	14½	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
20⅛	10	CenIlLt 1.60		55	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
25⅞	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z500	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
15⅞	6½	CenlIPS 1.20	8	133	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛–	
17¾	11⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅜
17⅛	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	22	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
17¾	10⅝	CenSoW 1.12	9	274	16⅝	16	16⅛+	¾
23⅞	9⅞	CenSoya .60	6	87	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	¼
23½	13	CenTel 1.72	9	84	19⅝	18½	18⅞–	⅝
12¾	6⅜	Centrn Data	5	54	7⅞	7½	7½–	¼
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	29	13	12¾	12⅞–	⅛
19⅝	6½	CertIeed .60	12	124	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	
19	11⅛	CessnaAir 1	5	133	15¼	14½	15¼+	1⅛
20⅞	9⅝	ChampInt 1	4	312	13¼	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
22	1b4	Chml pf1.20		55	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅜
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .63	8	279	10	9¾	10 +	¼
13½	7	Chance .60	8	125	15½	13⅞	14 +	½
35½	12¼	Chartr 1.35e	2	33	19¾	19	19	
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	70	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	⅝
10⅛	7	ChaseFd .72		24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛–	¼
56½	24⅝	ChasaM 2.20	6	287	31¾	31⅛	31⅝+	⅜
8½	4⅞	Chelsea .40a	2	41	6	5⅝	6 +	½
26½	13½	Chemtn 1.10	5	96	24¼	23⅛	23⅜–	⅛
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.68	6	95	36¾	35½	35⅞+	⅜
39⅞	25⅞	CheVa 1.60a	4	4	30	29⅞	30 +	¾
67½	26¼	Chesbg 1.24	15	44	42¼	40½	40¾–	1⅝
29	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	209	29¾	28⅝	28⅞	
14¾	9½	ChiEastl .65	6	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	½
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	2	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
18½	9	ChiMilw pf		5	11	11	11 +	¼
33½	19⅝	ChiPneuT 2	7	79	25⅛	25	25⅛–	⅛
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r		35	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛+	⅜
4¼	1¼	Chris Craft		15	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
13¼	7¼	Chromal .70	4	22	10⅛	9¾	10⅛+	½
64¼	46¼	Chroma pf 5		5	50	49½	50 +	½
20¼	7	Chrysir 1.40	5	878	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅜
14½	⅜	CI Mtg Gp		102	3	2⅝	2¾	
11½	2	CI Rlt Inv		40	3⅛	3	3⅛–	⅛
23¼	15¾	CinBell 1.60	6	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
23¼	13½	CinnGE 1.64	9	40	17	16¾	17 +	⅜
114	92½	CinG pf9.30		z100	102	101	102 +	1
53½	39⅝	CinGE pf 4		z30	48	48	48 +	1
35⅛	13½	CinMila 1.40	5	18	18	17⅝	17⅝–	⅜
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	8	53	35¾	35½	35⅝–	⅜
48¼	20⅞	Citicorp .80	12	1229	31¾	31⅛	31½+	⅛
62½	32⅞	CitiesSv 2.40	5	131	43⅞	41⅝	42⅛–	1
31¾	2	CitzSo 2.60e	6	411	5	4½	5 +	⅜
14	1	Citizns Mtg	5	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛–	⅛
14	4½	Citylnvst .66	4	207	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅜
2	5-16	City Inv wt		10	9-16	9-16	9-16+	1-16
24¼	11½	CityIn pf B2		48	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
29	10⅞	CityIn pf1.31		5	13	12⅞	13 +	1
4⅝	1⅜	City Strs		4	2⅛	2	2	
45½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	5	65	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
21⅛	6⅛	ClarkOil .50	2	37	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛–	⅛
5	2⅛	CLC Am .33	3	27	4	4	4⅛+	⅛
82½	50¼	CivCliff 2.60a	10	8	69¼	69¼	69¼–	
33½	20¼	ClvElIl 2.48	7	44	27	26½	26⅞+	¼
111¼	104	ClevEl pf12		z1500	109½	109½	109½+	⅜
97	64	CIEIll pf7.40		z200	74¾	74	74½	
11	7½	vlClevPlt Sn		z90	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
14⅜	5½	CloroxCo .52	8	361	7¾	7⅜	7⅝+	⅜
7⅞	2½	CluetPea .30	6	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
11¾	6⅛	CluetIP pf 1		45	7½	7¼	7½	
27⅞	5⅝	CMIlnv Cp	3	104	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅜
11⅛	2¼	CNA Finl		1-9	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	5⅛	CNA pfA1.10		77	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛
13½	8⅞	CNA I 1.03a		61	12	11½	11⅞+	⅜
8¼	13-32	CNA Larw		82	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
20	4½	CNAL pf2.10		9	8⅝	8	8⅜+	⅜
13⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	277	7⅛	6¾	6⅞–	⅛
23⅝	14½	CstSG pf1.83		12	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅛
127¾	44⅝	CocaCol 2.13	15	476	59¾	58½	58⅞–	⅞
13⅜	5	ColdwBk .35	5	31	8	7½	8	
7¼	1¼	Coleco Ind		44	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30¼	15⅜	ColgPal .68	16	331	24	23⅝	24 +	½
9¼	3⅞	CollinAik .56	5	50	5⅜	5	5⅛+	¼
3 10½	1⅜	CollinsFd	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
57¼	12⅜	ColPenn .40	13	33	27⅞	27¼	27⅜–	½
25½	14	ColonlSt 1.25	5	22	17	16¼	16¼+	⅜
29⅛	15⅛	Coltind 2	2	206	25⅞	25¼	25⅝+	⅜
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		42	44¼	43¼	44¼+	1¼
20	16	Colt pf1.60		6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
29⅞	15½	ColGas 1.98	8	95	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛–	⅛
53	46	ColuGas pf		3	51¾	51¾	51¾+	½
4¾	1⅝	Colum Pict		51	3	2⅞	2⅞	
26⅛	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	63	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛+	½
25	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		66	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	⅜
13	4⅛	Combd Com	4	24	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
106½	21⅜	CombE 1.80	6	195	27¼	25⅞	27⅛+	1⅝
53	23½	CmE pf1.70		3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	⅜
21⅝	13½	CmSo pf.90		7	20⅛	20	20 –	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	98	26	25⅝	25⅞+	½
10⅛	6⅝	ComEdA wt		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
27½	25½	ComE pf2.87		67	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
25⅝	17	ComwE pf 2		13	21½	21	21¼+	½
24	15	ComE pf1.90		6	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
15½	5½	CommO .22r	3	100	6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅜
27¼	12⅞	CornO pf1.72		11	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
4⅞	1½	Comput Sci	15	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
40⅛	22⅜	Comsat 1	7	69	31⅛	30¼	30⅝–	½
10½	3	ConAgra		2	4	4	4 +	¼
19¾	14⅜	ConeM 1.20a	4	15	18¼	17½	18¼+	1
20¼	mp	ConnM 1.60	8	23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛–	⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	7	18	15¼	14½	14⅞+	¼
21½	12	ConEd .85e	4	551	9⅞	9	9⅛	
71	34¾	ConEd pf 6		10	49	47	49 +	2½
58	29¾	ConEd pf 5		7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞–	⅛
54⅝	28½	CnE pfC4.65		z50	36½	36½	36½+	1½
70⅞	40⅛	ConE pf4.50		6	47¼	45¼	47¼+	1
20⅛	8⅞	ConFrgt .70	4	15	10⅞	10¾	10¾+	⅛
26¼	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	9	38	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	9	x392	13	12⅞	12⅞–	½
95	53	CnPw pf7.76		z50	57¼	57	57	
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		z1750	57½	53½	56½–	1
3	45⅛	ConPow pf 6		3	53	52⅛	53 +	⅛
58	29½	CnPw pf4.50		z70	36	36	36 –	1
8½	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	5	110	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
28	20	ConCan 1.80	7	127	28½	26⅝	27¾–	⅜
11	6¾	ContCop .80	2	52	8	7¾	7⅞	
41⅞	23⅛	ContCp 2.60	8	173	35⅝	35	35⅛–	⅛
45	25	CIIC pfA2.50		6	38⅛	38¼	38¼	
45	26½	CIIC pfB2.50		3	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛–	⅛
59½	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	6	71	33¾	33¼	33½	
14½	6⅛	ConlIP 1.49e		45	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
15⅞	1¼	ContlMVLTY		⅞	¼	2⅝	2⅝–	¼
4½	⅞	Cont Invst		249	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
7¼	⅜	ConMtg .33e		848	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
58½	29	ContOil 1.80	5	221	44⅜	42¾	43 –	1⅜
77¾	41	ContOil pf 2		1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
19	9¼	ContTele 1	7	303	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	¼
28	19⅞	Conwood 2	7	4	21½	21	21½+	¼
8⅞	1⅛	CookUn .39t	5	48	2	2	2⅛+	⅛
45⅜	20½	CoopInd 1.04	5	6	25¼	25⅛	25⅝+	⅜
8	3⅛	Cooper Lab		45	5⅞	5½	5½–	
14½	5	CoopTR .40	5	11	7¼	7½	7¼	
15⅞	6⅝	Copeind .60	8	18	9	8¾	9 +	⅜
27¼	15	CopwCp 1.80	3	63	20¾	20¼	20½+	⅜
3¾	1	Cordura Cp		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	10	121	34⅛	33¼	34⅛+	1⅞
14½	2¼	CornwlE .40	10	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
23¾	1⅞	Cousins Mtg		108	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
7¼	3	Cowles .20	7	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
35	23⅝	CPC Intl 2	10	105	34½	33⅝	34¼+	⅞
34	15⅛	Crane 1.40a	3	114	27¾	28	28¾–	⅜
7½	3⅝	CreditF .42	7	19	5½	5	5 +	½
26¼	13⅛	CrocliN 1.66	6	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜+	⅜
12½	6⅛	CromcK .60	4	27	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	½
20⅞	11⅛	CrouHin .70	7	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞–	⅛
23	V95	Crown Cork	8	146	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛–	⅛
39⅝	19¾	CrwZll 1.80a	6	495	26⅝	25⅝	26 –	¼
66	52	CrnZ pf4.20		z120	54½	53½	54½+	2½
13¾	6⅛	CTS Cp .50	4	21	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
13	5	Culligan .40	6	13	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅜
37⅜	11⅝	CumEng 1a	4	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝–	⅛
7½	2¼	CumnDrg .20	10	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Curinc 1.02e		35	11⅛	10½	10⅞–	⅛
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	6	114	7¼	6¾	6⅞–	⅛
27	15¼	CurtWr A 2e		2	17½	17½	17½	
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	4	23	21	20½	20½–	¼
24⅝	15½	Cyclop 1.40a	2	48	21⅞	20⅝	21½+	1
45¼	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	4	45	24¼	23⅞	23⅞+	⅜

D

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41½	6	Damon Cp	9	82	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
9⅝	4	DanRiv .40	3	52	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	4	58	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
23½	10⅝	DartInd .40	5	191	17⅝	17	17½+	⅞
27	18¾	DartInd pf 2		8	23	22⅝	23 +	¼
39	10½	Data Genl	9	378	14⅝	12½	12⅝–	2½
[illegible]	10	Dayco 1.14	5	3	12¾	12	12⅛+	¼
5½	1	Dayiin .04		67	1⅝	1½	1½	
12	6½	DaytHud .40	4	168	8	7⅝	7½	
23⅛	10⅝	DaytPL 1.66	7	91	14	13⅝	14 +	¼
109	100	DPL pf 12sp		z140	107	107	107 +	2½
97	61	DPL pf 7.70		z100	64	64	64 +	½
8½	4½	DeanWit .40	13	47	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
57⅛	27¾	Deere 1.60	7	268	40⅜	39⅞	40½+	⅜
15⅛	7⅛	DelmaP 1.20	6	219	10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
24⅜	16	De Mon 1.30	6	x82	23	22½	23 +	½
56⅛	25⅞	DeltaAir .60	6	87	29¼	28½	28½–	¼
22½	10¼	DenrMfg .50	4	33	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝–	¼
13⅞	5⅞	Dennys .12a	6	87	7½	7⅜	7⅛+	⅛
29½	20¼	Dentsply .60	13	8	24⅝	24½	24½–	⅛
25	4½	Desert Ph	15	118	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	½
11⅞	4	DeSoto .60	5	56	7	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
18		DetEdis 1.45	7	126	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
113	61½	Det E pf9.32		z180	76¼	76¼	76¼+	2¼
93½	49	Det E pf7.68		z140	58¼	58¼	58¼+	⅜
78	41⅛	Det E pf5.50		2	46⅝	46⅞	46⅞+	⅜
17⅝	7⅜	Dexter .36	6	14	10	9⅞	10 +	⅜
23⅞	6½	Dial Finl .54	8	52	11	10½	b4	
31¼	20½	Diamlnt 2	6	56	27⅞	b4	27½+	2¼
25½	20½	DiamSh 1.40	5	97	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
15¼	12	Dia pf D1.20		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
17⅞	6⅛	DickAB .52	4	23	7¾	7⅝	7⅜+	⅛
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	6	37	9⅜	9	9⅛–	⅛
37⅜	11	Diebold .40b	8	86	15⅛	14½	15¼	
9⅞	3	DiGiorgo .33	11	x41	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
122⅝	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	13	185	52⅝	51	51¼+	1⅜
8	4⅛	Dillngm .40	4	67	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
21	17½	Dillngm pf 2		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	11	25	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝–	¼
54½	16⅝	Disney .12b	16	1329	28	26⅝	27⅛+	¾
18¾	4½	Disston .12	4	51	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
47⅜	24½	DialSeag .60	14	79	33⅝	32¾	33⅛+	⅜
2¾	1⅝	Diversid In	4	18	2	1⅞	2	
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.56e		176	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	¼
22⅛	6½	DrPeppr .30	16	435	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
69½	31⅝	DomeM .50a	13	38	48⅛	45⅞	48½–	⅛
5⅝	2	DonLufJ .10		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15¾	Donnelly .56	10	53	19	18⅛	18½–	
9⅞	7⅛	DoricCp .20	4	14	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞–	⅛
6⅛	3	Dorsey .10	4	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜–	
41¼	24¾	Dover 1.20	6	10	27	27	27 +	¼
70	49⅝	DowCh 1.40	10	399	57⅜	56	57⅛+	⅞
4⅞	2⅝	DPF Inc		117	3⅝	3½	3½–	⅛
49	26¾	Dravo 1.40	6	13	28½	28	28	
70¼	33	Dresser 1.40	9	195	42¼	41⅜	42¼+	⅜
73½	35½	Dres pf 2.20		19	44½	43	44 +	1½
63⅝	32	Drssr pfB 2		2	38⅜	38¼	38¼+	½
19⅛	12½	DrexBd 1.44		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
9½	3½	Dreyfus .70e	8	128	5	4¾	5 +	½
23¾	19	Duk Pw 1.40	7	412	13⅞	13½	13⅝–	⅛
105½	70¼	Duke pf8.70		z50	78½	78½	78½+	½
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z200	73	72½	73	
35	13½	DunBrad .96	15	116	22⅛	22⅜	22½–	⅛
4⅝	1	Duplan Cp		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
177	84½	duPont 5.50e	9	291	99⅛	95⅛	98¼+	⅜
69⅝	53	duPnt pf4.50		4	59⅜	57½	58¼+	¼
51⅝	42	duPnt pf3.50		1	44½	44½	44½	
21¾	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	149	15⅞	15	15⅛+	¼
90½	68½	Duqn pf7.20		z590	68	68	68 –	½
27	19	DuqLt 4pf 2		z340	21	21	21	
24	17	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z50	19	19	19 +	1⅛
26½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z490	25½	25½	25½	
14⅝	5½	Dymoln .40	3	47	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼

E

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22½	13	EagPic 1.04	4	9	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
11¾	7	EascoCp .50	8	27	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅝	EastAir Lin		132	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
27⅞	12½	EastGs .45e	7	349	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝+	⅜
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	9	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
117½	57⅝	EastKd 1.56a	18	699	67⅛	66¼	65½–	¾
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	54	24⅝	23⅝	24 +	⅜
34	15	Echlin .38	15	113	22	22	22 +	½
24⅞	10	EckrdJk .30	13	221	17¼	16¼	16½	
15⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	7	33	8⅝	8	8¼+	⅛
25	16¾	EdisBro 1.32	6	4	22	21½	22 +	¼
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	13	87	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
3½	⅜	Elect Assoc		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
25⅛	10½	EDS .55e	10	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	3	15	1½	1½	1½–	⅛
8¼	4⅛	ElMM pfK		16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12	6	Elgin Natl		5	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	7	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅝	9⅞	ElPasoCo 1	4	166	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	5	14	23¼	22½	22⅝–	
45⅛	23⅝	EmerEl .70	15	747	26⅛	24¾	25⅝–	¼
57½	24	EmeryA .96	21	83	32¼	32	32¼+	¼
15½	6¾	Emeryln .34	6	5	9	9	9 +	⅛
22	14½	Emhrt 1.38b	5	41	16	16	16 +	¼
3	1⅜	EMI Lt .13e	4	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15¾	9¾	EmpDE 1.28	8	12	12⅝	12½	12½–	
13⅞	5⅛	EmpFin .57t	12	54	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
13	4½	Empire Gas	2	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	12⅝	EngJhM .60a	5	51	17⅛	16¾	16¾–	¼
7	4⅛	EnnisBg .32	3	7	5⅜	5	5 –	⅛
20	12½	Entex 1.20	5	71	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
35	7⅞	Envirotech	7	22	10½	10⅛	10⅛–	¼
16	7	Equimrk .89	4	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
22¼	20⅝	EquitGs 2.40	5	12	25	24⅜	25 +	⅜
22½	10	EqutLf 1.89e	5	42	14½	14	14¼	
31	21½	Esmark 1.40	5	36	28	27⅛	27⅞+	⅜
7	3½	Esquire .32	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Esterline .39	7	9	4	4	4	
30	19	Ethyl 1.28a	4	65	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	1⅝
40	26	Ethyl pf2.40		8	39	37¾	39 +	1½
13⅝	2	Evans Prod		268	3⅝	3¼	3⅝–	⅛
16⅝	9½	ExCellO 1	5	27	12	11⅞	12 +	⅜
24⅛	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a		x4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
99⅛	54⅞	ExxonCp 5e	5	396	69⅜	69	67⅝+	¼

F

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	4½	Fabrge .40	3	78	5⅛	5	5⅛	
64	16⅝	FairCam .80	3	191	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅝	3¼	Fairind .30		725	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
10⅛	6	FairmtF .60	6	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛–	⅛
15⅛	10	Fairmt pf 1		1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅜
3½	1¼	Falstaf Brw		30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅜	6½	Fansteel .40	3	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
11¾	3¾	FarWtF .44t	8	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛–	⅛
12	3½	Farah Mfg		32	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	¼
14⅝	2½	Fedders Cp		119	4	3¾	4 +	⅛
18	9	FederalCo 1	4	10	11⅜	10⅞	11 +	¼
22½	13¼	FedMog 1.80	6	9	17⅝	17	17¼	
20¾	11⅛	FedNMt .48	8	417	19⅝	19	19⅛–	⅜
22⅜	15	FedPap 1.50	3	17	19¼	18⅞	19 +	⅛
16⅛	12½	FPap pf1.20		1	14	14	14	
8	3⅛	FedSign .30	3	2	4	4	4 –	⅛
37½	20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	12	277	31¼	30⅝	31¼+	1⅜
25	13⅜	FerroCp 1	5	13	18	17⅜	17⅜	
19	9⅛	Fibrebrd .90	4	28	13⅜	13⅛	13½+	⅜
5⅛	2	Fidelity Fin	4	12	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼
10¼	9-16	Fid Mtg Inv		85	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	¼
36⅛	22¼	FidelUn 2.40	5	7	27	26⅝	27 +	½
18⅛	6½	FieldcMil 1	3	13	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
10⅝	5⅜	FiltrolCp .60	4	3	8	8	8	
15⅝	5½	FinlFed .60t	4	78	10	9½	9¾	
20	12¼	Firesin 1.10	6	71	15½	15¼	15⅜	
16⅞	5	FstChar .37t	8	474	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛–	⅛
39	15	FstChic .90	8	200	20⅞	20⅛	20½+	¼
60	26⅛	FstIntBnc 1	13	156	39⅞	37⅝	38⅛–	1⅜
10½	½	FstMtg Inv		322	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	½
48⅛	21⅝	FstNBo 1.89	6	72	26⅝	26⅜	25⅝–	2
28	16½	FstNStBn 2	6	14	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅜
45	12	FstPa 1.32	5	154	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛–	⅛
16	3⅝	FPaMt 1.95e	5	60	5¼	5	5 +	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	FstUnR .36a	10	x4	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
10⅝	4	FstVaB .45e	7	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
34¼	18	FWisCp 1.76	11	39	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅝
58	14	FischM 1.10	7	6	21⅜	21⅜	21¾+	⅜
15⅝	8½	FishFds .40	6	17	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	½
7⅞	4½	FishrScl .30	9	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
11	3⅞	FleetEnt .24	24	107	9½	9	9 –	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Fleming .70	6	24	11½	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
14⅝	6½	Flexven .60t	4	74	8½	8	8⅛	
19½	9⅝	Flintkot 1.16	5	45	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞–	⅛
68⅛	39⅝	Flin pfA4.50		z150	48	47¼	48 +	2½
30	18	Flin pfB2.25		1	23¼	22⅛	22¼+	1
32	14⅛	FlaE Coast	5	19	16⅜	16	16	
16	7⅛	FlaGas .80	4	67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30½	16⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	387	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	13⅝	FlaPwL 1.36	8	384	19⅞	19¼	19⅝+	⅜
34⅞	17¼	FlaStl 1.50	3	22	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
37½	15	FluorCp .20	18	485	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	1⅛
21¼	9	FMC .92	4	85	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
35	27½	FMC pf2.25		2	28	27⅞	27⅞	
9	3⅞	Fd Fair .20	4	17	5	4⅞	5 –	⅛
11⅛	5¼	FooteCB .80	9	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
54⅝	28¾	FordM 3.20	9	481	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞–	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	ForMcK .88	4	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26	17½	FMK pf1.80		8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17	10⅛	FtDea 1.24a		34	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
21¼	12	FtHowP .40	13	42	16⅞	16⅜	16½+	⅛
64⅝	13	FosterWhl 1	6	70	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
43½	18½	Foxboro .68	12	45	15	25	25	
20	14⅛	FrnklnM .40	10	244	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
29⅞	17¼	FreepM 1.60	5	111	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
25⅝	13	Frueht 1.80	4	144	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅝	2⅝	Fuqua Ind	2	274	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

G

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	2	Gablelnd 1t	3	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	2	47	1⅝	1½	1½–	
11⅝	6	GAF Cp .52	4	120	8⅞	8½	8⅝–	
17⅞	11⅜	GAF pf 1.20		84	15⅝	15	15⅛+	
33⅝	27	GamSk 1.40	4	x29	22⅝	21	22⅛+	1⅛
30	78	Gams pf1.75		x1	21	21	21 +	⅛
33⅝	16⅝	GamS pf1.60		x7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	
38⅛	16¾	Gannett .44	17	42	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+	
36⅛	16⅛	GardDen .76	13	23	28¾	19¾	19¾–	
11⅞	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
17⅝	11½	Garlock .88	5	34	13	12⅝	13	
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛–	
4½	1	Gateway In	2	4	2	1⅞	1⅞–	
7½	2¼	GCA Corp	3	38	3	2⅞	3 –	
10⅛	4⅝	Gemini Cap		27	7	6⅞	7 +	
15½	10	Geminiln 1a		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15	6⅞	GA In 1.29h		28	9⅛	9	9	
33⅝	27¾	GnAOil .88b	9	63	39	38⅛	37	
65	22⅛	GATran 1.80	7	65	31⅛	29⅞	31⅛+	1⅛
14	7¼	GenBanc .80	4	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
10⅛	6¼	GnCable .44	5	235	8⅛	8	8⅛+	
15¼	9⅝	GenCig 1.50	6	22	12⅛	12¼	12½+	
14	5⅝	G Cinma .44	6	285	12	11⅛	11⅝+	
7⅜	2⅛	Gen Develpt	3	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	
23¼	13½	Gen Dynam	6	533	25	24¼	24⅞+	1⅛
65	38	GenEl 1.60	11	844	36⅞	36	36⅝+	
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	9	789	21¾	21	21⅜+	
18½	11	GnGth 1.10e	15	159	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝+	
9⅝	4¼	GnHost .40e	4	6	6⅛	6	6	
17⅛	4⅜	Geninst .27t	3	385	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
36¾	23½	Gninstr pf 3		2	26½	26⅛	26½+	
16⅝	4½	GnMed .14e	7	73	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝+	
57⅞	28⅛	GenMill 1.20	13	110	45⅛	43⅝	45 +	1⅛
55½	28⅞	GnMot 3.40e	11	1345	37¼	36⅛	37⅛+	
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		12	62	61½	61⅞–	
13⅜	4⅛	GenPort .68	67	72	5⅝	5¼	5⅝–	
28½	9½	GPubUt 1.68	6	328	13⅛	13	13⅛+	
8¼	4⅝	G Refra .10e	6	4	7⅛	7	7⅛+	
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	11	12	27½	27⅛	27½+	
4⅛	1⅜	Gen Steel	3	27	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	
25⅝	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	826	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	
35	25¾	GTIEl pf2.50		13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
17	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z120	14	13⅞	13⅞+	
17	12½	GTFl pf1.30		z100	14½	14⅛	14½+	
18⅛	9⅝	G Tire 1.10b	3	293	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	
7½	2⅝	Genesco Inc	4	78	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	
36⅛	17	GenuPts .55	18	17	25¼	24⅞	25 +	
45½	22½	GaPac .80b	11	472	35⅛	33⅝	35 +	2
95½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z10	63	63	63 +	1⅜
16⅝	8⅛	GerberPd 1	10	229	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞+	
175	95	GettyO 1.30e	10	75	147	144⅝	144⅝+	
7⅛	4	GF Bus .32	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	
14½	8⅝	GianPCem 1	6	5	11⅛	11	11⅛+	
17⅜	5⅝	Gib Finl .73t	4	116	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞–	
6⅞	2⅝	GiddLw .10e	4	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	
40½	20¼	Gillette 1.50	8	130	26	25⅝	25⅝+	
17⅝	4⅞	Ginos Inc	4	47	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk		23	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞+	
17⅞	6⅝	Global Mar	11	99	12⅝	11⅞	12 –	
18	11⅜	GlobeUn 1	4	27	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	
16	5	GoldWt Fin	7	54	12	11⅝	12 +	
24⅝	12½	Goodrh 1.12	5	102	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	
99	66½	Gdrch pf7.85		z370	69	69	69	
18⅜	11¾	Goodyr 1.18	5	364	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	
10⅞	5½	GorJwA .32	4	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	
24¼	13⅝	Gouldin 1.18	5	25	18⅛	17¼	18⅛+	
1⅜	12¼	Gould pf1.35		14	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
28⅛	18	Grace 1.60	5	106	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	
14	7⅛	GrandUn .80	21	9	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	
18	12⅛	Granity 1.50	3	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12	1½	Grant WT		183	2½	2⅜	2½	
9⅛	5	GrayDrg .40	3	25	6¼	6	6¼	
32	1	GtAMt 2.57e		268	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6½	GtANPac	6	91	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	
18⅛	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	31	77	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛–	
13⅞	9⅝	GtNoir 1.16e	10	7	10⅛	10½	10½–	
31½	23⅝	GtNoN 1.80	4	70	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝–	
23⅛	17½	GtNN pf1.60		7	19	19	19	
23	6⅛	GtWnFin .44	7	536	16½	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
31¼	3⅝	GtWU 2.92e	3	6	22	21⅛	21⅛–	
19½	11⅛	GtWs pf1.88		22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛–	
25⅝	12½	GrGiant 1.08	5	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
35	20⅝	GrGt pf1.76		2	25	25	25 +	1⅛
18⅝	9¾	Greyh 1.04a	7	138	12½	12	12⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		888	2⅛	1⅞	2	
6⅜	15-16	Grolier Inc		55	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Grumm .60	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	
20⅞	6	Guarin .10e	6	14	7⅜	7¼	7¼+	
30⅛	1⅝	GuaMt 2.57e		161	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	
12	5⅝	GlfLfHld .50	5	74	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
16⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		21	3½	3⅛	3½+	
25¼	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	478	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
15⅝	6¼	GlfRes .25e	3	117	12½	11⅜	12⅛–	
16	8⅜	GlfStUt 1.12	8	156	12⅝	12	12⅛–	
27⅛	16	GlfWnInd 1	4	78	25	24⅝	24⅝–	
7⅞	3	GlfWind wt		98	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	
55⅝	38	GlfW pf 3.87		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝–	
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	10	27	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	

H

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	20¼	Hack W 2.48	9	4	24⅞	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
14⅝	8	HallFB .44	10	16	12¼	12⅛	12⅛–	⅜
15¼	10	HallPrt .80a	4	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
194	104	Hallibtn 1.20	18	291	130	127	127⅛–	1⅝
22	10⅞	HamrlP 1.20	3	43	14⅝	14	14¼+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

The new currency



Currency Rates

January 13, 1975

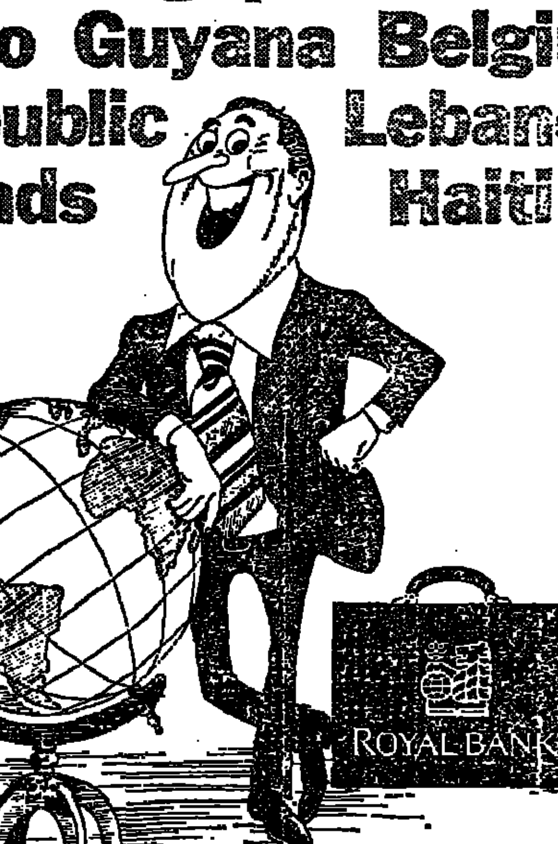
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4720	5.8170	103.675*	56.21*	38.03y	—	6.9150*	95.54*	42.93*
Brussels (c)	35.70	84.09	14.992	8142	5.506*	14.4605	—	13.9625	6.36
Frankfurt	2.3820	5.6050	—	54.28*	3.673x	96.47*	6.076*	93.06*	42.33*
London (z)	2.3595	—	5.6035	10.3300	1,526	5.80975	83.95	6.0175	13.22
Milan	648.60	1526.55	272.29	147.77	—	262.75	18.1575	272.29	115.50
Paris	4.3850	10.3325	184.250*	—	6.7700x	177.700*	13.2950*	171.400*	78.120*
Zurich	2.56	6.0249	107.47*	58.31*	0.3947*	103.02*	7.19*	—	45.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.6315; Escudo: 24.45; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.15; Schilling: 16.935; Sw. krona: 4.0620; Yen: 300.95; Belgian financial franc: 35.975.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Puerto Rico Colombia France
Argentina United States Germany
Bahamas Hong Kong Australia
Eastern Caribbean Virgin Islands
Belize Japan Great Britain Cayman
Philippines Malaysia Venezuela
French West Indies Jamaica
The Netherlands Singapore Brazil
Trinidad & Tobago Guyana Belgium
Dominican Republic Lebanon
Channel Islands Haiti



The helpful bank is part of the local scene in over 30 lands.

From Freeport to St. Peter Port, from Singapore to Paris, we've established a solid reputation as Canada's leading international bank. So wherever your business horizons broaden, you'll find us waiting, and ready to be helpful.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Canada's Leading International Bank.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$195,000,000

Eveleth Expansion Financing Corporation

Series A Collateral Trust Notes due 1995

The proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used in connection with the construction of taconite mining and iron pellet production facilities in Minnesota owned by subsidiaries of the companies listed below.

Armco Steel Corporation
Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited
Oglebay Norton Company
The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

The undersigned arranged the private placement of these Notes.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

January 14, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

75— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3¼	Hammond	3	21	4	4	4	
2⅝	Handmn .40	9	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
18	HandyH .80	8	5	22½	22½	22½+	¼
6	HanesCp .68	3	26	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
19	Hanna 1.35	15	4	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
12¼	Harcort 1.12	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2½	Hardees	38	44	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
17¼	Harnisf 1.80	4	34	28¾	28¼	28⅝+	⅜
7⅝	Harrahs .22	7	20	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅜
13	Harris 1.20	5	38	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅜
9⅝	Harsco 1b	4	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅞	HartSMx .88	4	308	6½	6⅜	6½+	¼
5⅜	HarteHk .20	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12½	HattSe 1.44a		x2	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
14⅛	HawlEl 1.68	8	4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	¼
7	HayesAlb 1	5	23	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅜
2	Hazeltine	8	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	HCA M .30e	3	73	8½	7⅝	8 +	⅛
4⅞	Hecks .12	4	41	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
10⅛	HeclaM .50t	11	65	16¼	16	16¼+	¼
5⅜	Heilem .48a	5	20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
27	HeinzH 1.12	11	84	42⅛	41	42¼+	1⅛
2	Helene Curt	5	18	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
17	HellerInt .84	12	246	29⅞	29½	29½+	¼
4⅛	HelmeP .60		51	9¼	9	9 —	⅝
19⅝	HemrhP .30	9	36	30	28⅞	28⅞—	1
1¼	Hemisph Cp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
5⅝	Heminc .68e		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21	Hercules .88	9	176	24¼	23¾	24 +	½
8½	HershFd .80	8	21	12½	12¼	12¼+	¼
14⅜	Hesston .40	5	51	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
17⅝	Heubln 1.10	9	125	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
52	HewlPk .20	19	79	59	57⅞	58⅜—	⅜
2⅞	High Voltg	9	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
11¼	Hillenbd .60	7	22	14⅜	14	14½+	⅛
8⅞	Hilton Htl 1	7	80	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
1¼	HMW Ind	3	6	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
10	Hobart .80	9	34	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛+	1⅛
6⅜	HoernW .72	4	54	10½	9⅞	10 —	⅛
2½	Hoff Elctrn		6	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
4⅜	Holiday .32	6	481	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
9⅜	HldyA 1.70t	8	10	12½	12	12	
12½	HollySug 2	9	33	30	29⅜	29⅝+	⅛
29⅛	HomestK 1a	13	364	41⅛	39½	39½	
17½	Honywll 1.40	5	441	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	⅛
11	HoovBll 1.28	6	17	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	⅜
1½	Horizon Cp	4	61	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
4¼	HospAff .37t	6	10	9⅝	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
5⅝	HospCpA .20	7	223	11	10⅜	10¾+	¼
4⅞	HostIntl .36	6	40	7	6¾	6¾	
6	Houdall .80a	4	29	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅜
6	HougMif .43	4	66	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
3⅝	HouFab .10e	6	44	4¾	4½	4½—	¼
9¼	HouseFin 1	4	279	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
24½	HouF pf2.50		33	29	28¾	29 +	⅛
23	HouF pf2.37		11	33½	33	33½	
16½	HousLP 1.56	7	165	26½	25⅜	25½—	½
15⅜	HouNGs .80	11	86	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜—	⅝
33½	HouG pf2.50		91	66	65½	65½—	1½
4	HowJohn .20	7	768	6	5½	5¾	
9⅛	Howmet 1	5	76	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	¼
9¼	Hubbrd 1.60	8	17	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
12½	HudsA 1.68	3	7	16	15⅛	15⅜+	⅝
2⅜	HughHat .40	4	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
36⅝	Hughs Tl .50	18	243	66⅝	65	66½—	⅛
3⅜	Humana	5	82	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
11¼	HuntCh .24	10	609	12⅛	11⅝	12 —	¼
4⅞	HuttnEF .44	6	29	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
12⅝	Huyck .40	13	9	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
4⅛	Hydromt .24	3	22	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛

I

75— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
1¼	ICN Pharm		103	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
21	IdahoP 1.96	8	40	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
10½	IdealBasic 1	6	43	14⅝	14	14 —	¼
2½	IdeaToy .10t	4	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	¼
9½	IDS Rl 3.22a	5	51	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
10⅛	IllCent 1.30	4	109	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
27	IllCen pf3.50		22	33	32⅝	33 +	1
14	IllPowr 2.20	9	120	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜+	⅜
15¼	IllToolW .50	10	8	19¼	19	19¼+	⅜
4½	ImpCpAm	5	163	9⅛	8½	8⅞—	⅛
19¼	INA Cp 2.10	8	x348	32⅞	32	32	
14	INA Inv 1.56		12	17⅝	17	17¼+	¾
2⅜	Income Cap		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
7¼	IncCCu .93e		39	8	7¾	8 +	¼
14	IndianGas 2	7	11	17⅝	17	17⅝+	¼
57½	IndIM pf7.76		240	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝+	⅜
12	IndplPL 1.82	9	23	18	17⅝	18 +	½
62	In PL pf6.25		1	67	67	67 +	2
9¼	Ind.Nat 1.20	5	59	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅝
4⅝	Inexco Oil	8	52	6⅝	6⅜	6½—	
50½	IngerR 2.32	12	83	65⅝	64⅞	65⅛+	1⅛
31	IngR pf2.35		23	41	40¼	40¼+	¼
21	InlCon 1.40a	4	4	24½	24	24½+	1
28⅝	InldStl 2.40a	5	79	35⅝	35	35 +	⅝
4⅞	Inmont .40	3	46	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
5⅛	Insilco .70	3	60	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
9⅝	Insil pfA1.25		5	11½	11½	11½+	⅜
25¼	InspCop 2.60	5	30	30⅜	30	30 —	1
	Instl InvTr	4	28	3⅝	3	3⅛	
3⅜	Integon .28	5	44	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
17	Interco 1.46	5	36	22⅞	22	22⅜+	1
1⅝	Infrcnl Dlv	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
21¼	Interlake 2a	3	142	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅝
150½	IBM 6	13	519	172½	167⅝	170 —	1⅛
19⅝	IntFlav .28b	29	219	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
16¼	IntHarv 1.70	5	196	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
6⅛	IntHold .92e		39	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
31½	IntMinl 1.28	6	304	34⅛	33½	33⅞+	⅜
6	IntMng 1t	3	33	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
15⅜	IntMultf 1.36	5	10	19½	19	19½+	⅝
18⅝	IntNick 1.40a	6	60	22⅞	22⅜	22¾+	¼
31⅝	IntPaper 2	8	83	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	
3	IntRect .12e	4	22	4	4	4 —	⅛
12	IntTT 1.52	4	1201	16	15⅜	15⅞+	⅜
31½	ITT pf14.50		16	40	40	40	
23½	IntTT pfJ4		16	36⅝	36¼	36¼+	⅝
28½	IntTT pfK4		36	37½	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
18	ITT pfN2.25		106	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
26	IntTT pfO5		27	42½	42	42	
10½	Intrpce 1.10	5	9	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
7⅜	IntrpubGp 1	4	21	10	9⅝	10 +	½
11	IntrsPw 1.40	8	18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
2½	IntrstUn .24	3	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
16⅛	IaBeef 2.07t	2	22	14⅛	13	14⅛+	1⅛
8	IowaEl 1.30	14	70	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
10	IowaIlG 1.44	9	41	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
15	IowaPw 1.84	7	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	10	16⅜	16	16⅜+	⅛
2	Ipco Hosp	6	35	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
10	ITE Imp .64	5	67	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	½
4⅞	Itek Corp		68	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	222	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
21⅛	IU Int A		3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
13⅞	IU Int pf1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	½

J - K

75— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
9⅛	Jantzen .70	4	18	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
4⅛	Jalan 1.67e		43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
28⅝	JeffPilot .60	14	46	33	32	32⅝	
54	JerCe pf8.12		z20	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛+	½
54	JerCe pf7.88		z30	60	59	60 +	3
30⅛	JerCen pf 4		z30	34	33⅝	33⅝+	1⅛
16½	JewelC 1.20	7	5	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅝	Jewelcor	2	11	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
13⅝	JimWalt .80	7	236	27	25	26⅞+	1⅛
17	JimW pf1.60		7	30⅝	30⅛	30½	
8⅛	JimWlt pf		z500	10	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅛	JHanS 1.52e		x38	17	16½	16⅞—	⅛
16⅜	JHanl 1.88e		33	21	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
14⅛	JhnMan 1.20	6	284	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛—	⅛
73¼	JohnsJn .80	27	657	80⅝	78⅞	78⅞—	1
6⅜	JohnCon .80	8	40	9⅝	9⅜	9½+	⅛
4⅞	JonLogn .40	5	123	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
47½	JonLau pf 5		z80	52	52	52	
20⅜	Jorgen 1.50b	3	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	½
10⅛	Jostens .50	6	28	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
25	JoyMfg 1.50	13	78	45⅝	42⅞	44 —	⅝

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24⅞	2⅝	Justice Mfg	3	19	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅜
26⅛	12	Kaiser Alu 1	3	86	15	14¾	14¾	
9⅛	4	KaisCem .50	7	53	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
18½	7⅝	KaneMill .20	3	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	138	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅜
22	9⅛	KC Soutn 1r	5	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
12½	8	KC Sou pf 1		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	1⅛
17⅛	11⅛	KanGEl 1.56	8	72	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	KanNe 1.32b	6	24	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8	25	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2	Katy Ind	3	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		10	12⅝	12	12	
14⅛	2⅛	KaufBrd .16		659	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅜
21⅛	7⅛	Kauf pf1.50		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	1
16½	7½	Kawecki .40	4	3	9	8⅞	9	
4⅜	3⅛	KeeneCp .20	4	157	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9¼	4⅛	Keller .50	4	22	6⅛	6	6	
18⅛	10⅛	Kellogg .60	16	119	15⅝	15	15¼+	½
14⅞	6½	Kellwood .80	4	14	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
34⅛	24⅞	Kennmt 1.40	5	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
49½	25⅝	Kennect 2.60	6	540	37½	36⅞	37 +	¼
23⅝	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	9	29	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
92½	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	15	224	67⅜	65	65⅝—	1
22½	12⅝	KeystCon 1a	2	20	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
18⅛	8¼	Kidde .80	3	58	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
45	32	Kidde pfB 4		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Kid pf A2.20		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅜
35⅛	16⅛	KimbCl 1.60	6	183	27⅛	25⅛	27 +	½
6⅛	4	KingDSt .40	5	504	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
19	9⅛	KirschCo .90	5	20	13½	12½	13½+	1
27⅛	13⅛	KLM Airlin		20	25⅝	24⅛	25⅝+	3⅛
37	13⅛	KnightRid .54	8	174	17½	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
18	3½	Koehrg .30p	6	33	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
35⅛	18½	Koeh pf2.75		1	22	22	22 +	⅜
55	33	Koppers 2.40	4	110	37½	37⅛	37½	
47⅛	25⅝	Kraftco 1.92	10	74	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	½
38⅛	18⅛	KresgeS .22	20	522	24⅞	24	24⅛+	½
17½	7½	Kroehler .80	5	7	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	68	18⅛	18	18⅛+	½
11⅛	4⅛	Kysor .40	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
20⅛	10⅛	LacGas 1.56	9	9	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
14	7⅛	LaneBry .72	5	10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	½
9⅝	5⅛	LatrobS .10r	4	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	LearSieg .28	3	125	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
27	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		7	19½	19	19½+	⅜
25⅛	10	Leaswy .60b	5	27	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
20⅛	7½	LeedsN .50	5	13	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	½
13	5⅛	Leesona .60	2	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
21⅞	8	LehPCl .80	4	5	10½	10½	10½+	¼
1⅞	½	LehVal Ind	6	27	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
16	6⅛	LV In pf1.50		1	8½	8½	8½+	½
16	7⅛	Lehmn .72e		124	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
11½	2⅛	Lennar Crp	5	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
27⅛	10	Lenox .72	5	20	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
8⅛	3½	LevFd Cap		23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅜
22⅛	12⅛	LeviStra .48	9	103	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	⅜
5½	1⅛	Levitz Furn	6	377	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
4⅞	2	LFE Cp	5	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
32⅛	12⅛	LOF 2.20	6	116	18	17⅛	18 +	1⅛
67⅛	46	LOF pf4.75		2	51½	51½	51½+	1
5⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	4	21	9½	9⅛	9⅜+	⅜
15⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		49	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16	3½	LibrtyLn pf		2	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	8	29	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	½
77	58½	LigM pf 5.25		1	67	67	67 +	2
82⅛	55⅛	LillyEli 1	25	120	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝+	¼
43½	19	LincNat 1.60	8	71	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝+	⅝
87⅛	38½	LincNl pf 3		2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
18	12⅛	LincPla 1.74		26	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Littonln .13t		74	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Litton plc pf		24	5½	5½	5½—	¼
16⅛	10	Litton pfB 2		29	14	13	14 +	1
18	⅜	LMI Inv	8	53	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	¼
5½	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	129	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Loews 1.20	5	62	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
13⅝	2⅛	LomeFin .36	213	65	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
35	11⅝	LomM 3.64e	5	42	17½	17¼	17⅜+	⅜
13½	4⅛	Londonl .40e	3	3	6½	6½	6½	
21	8⅛	LoneStInd 1	5	86	12	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
31⅛	16⅛	LoneSG 1.60	8	50	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
18½	9⅛	LngIsLt 1.46	6	319	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅜
55	35	LIL pf 4.35		z50	40	40	40 +	3
70	30½	LongDrg .68	22	9	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Loral Corp	6	41	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
54⅞	16⅛	LaLand 1.12	9	219	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
24⅛	6⅛	LaPacif .15	4	252	11	10⅛	11 +	⅜
25⅛	16⅛	LouisGs 1.84	14	8	21	20⅛	21 +	¼
16	8½	Lowenstn 1	3	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	LTV Corp	2	200	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	LTV Cp AA		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
57	35⅛	LTVCp pf 5		17	51½	51	51½+	1½
43½	22⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	447	37⅛	36½	36⅞—	⅝
14	7½	LuckStr .58b	8	103	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
14	7½	Ludlow 1.08	6	71	9½	8⅞	9½+	⅜
29⅛	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	57	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
15⅛	5	LykYng .50e	2	127	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Lykes pf2.50		50	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	LyncCSy .40	6	10	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅜

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
12½	5⅜	MacAF .60b	3	13	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞—	½
3⅛	1	MacDonal	13	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Macke .30	5	51	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	3	80	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
19½	10⅛	Macy 1.10	5	218	15	14½	14⅞+	⅛
11	5⅛	MadFd .60e		74	8⅛	8	8⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar		2	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	2½	MagicCf .32	10	109	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	3⅛	Magvox .15p		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
20	10⅛	Mallory 1	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
26⅛	13	MalHyd .44b	11	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Manhat Ind		12	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14½	6⅛	Manpwr .29	3	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
40⅛	19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	106	29	28½	28⅝	
30	14	MAPCO .70	16	275	30½	29⅛	30 +	¼
13⅛	4⅛	Marathn Mf		59	7⅛	7½	7⅝+	⅛
54⅛	26½	MaraO 1.80a	6	100	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Marcor 1	4	798	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
56½	24½	Marcr pf A2		2	35½	35	35½+	½
26⅛	6½	Maremnt .40	5	395	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
25½	13½	MarMid 1.80	5	202	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
35	11⅛	MarionL .48	13	48	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
49⅛	30½	Marion 1.60	13	103	45½	45	45⅛	
44⅛	12⅛	Marley .60	7	23	18	17½	17½+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Marqtt .50e	4	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Marriot .52t	13	343	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MarshF 1.24	8	60	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12½	MartMa 1.30	4	147	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	MridCup .54	6	24	13⅛	12⅛	13	
46	19	MascoCp .32	16	x52	33⅛	33	33½+	⅜
40⅛	14⅛	Masonite .54	13	155	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21	11⅛	MassyF .80e	4	19	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
39⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.52e	7	51	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	MasCp 1.57e		38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Masinc 1.08		66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21½	16	MayDSt 1.60	8	93	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	13⅛	MayerOs .92	5	30	17½	17	17 —	⅛
7	3⅛	MaysJW .50	6	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16	Maytg 1.30a	12	67	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅛	2⅛	MBPXL .20e	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	5	58	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
14	7	McCord .96	4	5	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
16½	1⅛	McCror .30p		35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
107⅛	48⅛	McDer 1.20	9	395	69⅞	65	65 —	3⅛
63⅛	21⅛	McDonalds	18	591	23⅛	27⅛	23⅛—	½
20⅛	7⅛	McDonD .40	4	122	11	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
23⅛	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	7	118	14⅞	13⅛	14⅛+	1⅛
9	5⅛	McGrwH .50	6	97	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1	McGrg Don	6	4	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
62⅛	18	McIntyre	7	z790	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	1⅛
35½	9½	McKee .80a	4	8	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
49⅛	15⅛	McLean .72	5	10	21⅛	21	21	
17⅛	10⅛	McLout 1.60	4	32	16⅛	14½	15⅛+	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	6⅝	McNeil .80	4	8	8½	8¼	8½+	¼
19¼	11⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	85	16½	15¾	16 +	¼
28¼	12¼	Medusa 1.40	6	9	17¼	16½	16⅞+	⅝
2⅝	1⅛	MEI Cp	3	6	1½	1½	1½	
11⅞	4⅝	Melv Sh .46	6	380	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
5⅞	2⅛	Menasc .12t	14	174	6	4⅝	6 +	1⅜
45	28⅛	MercStr .60	8	1	31¼	31¼	31¼+	¼
86	45⅝	Merck 1.40	24	482	64⅝	63¼	63¼—	⅜
11⅜	7	Meredith .70	3	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
15⅛	6¼	MerrLyn .56	10	264	11½	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
43⅞	10⅞	MesaPet .05	113	96	25¾	24⅝	24⅝—	1
10⅞	6⅛	Mesabi .97e	8	46	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
25⅞	14½	MestaM 1.20	31	11	16⅝	15¾	16⅛+	⅞
18¼	9¼	MGM 1.75a	4	25	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	¼
10⅞	4¼	Metrom .50	5	53	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
47½	25	MetE pf3.90		z10	33½	33½	33½+	½
45½	6⅛	MGIC In .10	6	1305	10	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
16½	8	MichGs 1.04	9	1	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
15⅜	10⅞	MhTube 1.20	4	1	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
11⅞	4⅛	Microdot .50	3	19	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
	7⅛	Microw	7	9	12½	12	12½+	½
17⅝	9⅛	MidC Tl 1.04	7	81	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
16	9⅝	MidSUt 1.26	7	136	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
12⅞	1⅛	Midlnd Mfg	4	39	3	3	3 +	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	MidldRoss 1	4	105	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
34⅛	13⅛	MilesLb 1.28	6	42	19½	18⅞	19 —	¼
13⅛	4	MillBrd .36a	4	100	5⅝	5¼	5½—	⅛
80½	42⅛	MinMM 1.75	17	423	47⅛	45½	47 +	1⅛
19⅞	12⅛	MinnPL 1.46	8	20	15½	15	15⅛	
14	9	MirroAl .96	8	3	11	10¾	11 +	⅛
21	4⅞	MissnEq .28	6	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
24¼	14	MissRiv .20	4	26	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
24⅜	14⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	5	16	17⅛	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
13⅝	7⅝	MoPSv .84b	6	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
58½	30⅛	MobilOl 3.20	3	468	37	36	36⅝—	⅛
8½	1⅛	Mobil Home		81	2	1⅞	2	
21	8⅛	Monas 1.20	5	159	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	1⅛
4½		Mohwk Data		51	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	MchkRub 1	4	11	11	10¾	10¾+	¼
28	13½	Moncrp .40	5	36	17½	17	17	
37¼	24¼	Moly pf2.50		1	29	29	29	
15½	8⅛	MonarchM 1	4	16	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅞
6⅞	4	Mongrm Ind	3	80	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15¾	5⅜	MonrEq .44	6	192	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
69½	39⅞	Monsan 2.40	4	233	47⅞	45⅝	47⅛	
77⅛	45½	Mons pf2.75		3	53	53	53 +	⅞
35⅞	21⅛	MonDU 2.08	7	15	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
34⅞	20¼	MonPw 1.60	8	175	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		45	22⅛	21⅞	22	
8½	4⅞	MONY .75e	9	56	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34⅛	12⅝	MoorMc .40	3	87	30½	28⅞	29 —	⅞
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	13	155	57½	56⅝	57⅛+	⅛
29½	11⅛	MorrsKn .84	4	23	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd	3	68	2½	2¼	2⅜	
4⅞	1⅜	MorseS .61e	6	49	2⅞	2½	2⅝—	⅛
11¼	1	MtgeTr Am		28	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
22	10	MorNor .98	6	45	13	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
61⅞	31⅝	Motorola .70	13	970	40¼	38⅜	39⅝+	2⅛
34⅛	21	MtFuel Sup	14	202	30⅛	29½	29⅝—	⅛
24⅛	15½	MtStTel 1.52	8	45	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
8½	4	Munford .32	4	9	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅜	9⅝	Munsng 1.08	5	6	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
17⅛	9⅜	MurphC 1.20	5	14	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
35¼	14⅝	MurpO .48a	3	119	19⅛	18¼	18⅞+	⅛
26	10⅝	MurryOh 1	4	10	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
17	11⅛	MutlOm 1.32		5	14½	14⅛	14½	
13⅞	3⅝	MyersL .60	10	22	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅜

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	10	182	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	⅞
31¼	14	NalcoCh .60	15	45	22	21½	21¾+	⅞
10¾	4	NarcoScl .60	7	68	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅝
44¼	15	NashuaC .60	6	19	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞+	⅛
21⅛	6¼	NatAirl .50	3	56	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	N Avia .69e		40	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
10⅞	6½	NatCan .53	5	219	11⅜	10¾	11⅜+	1
21⅛	15⅛	N Can pf1.50		9	21½	20⅞	21½+	1⅛
47½	25½	N Chem .28	34	21	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	½
13	4¾	NatCityL .90	3	8	8⅛	8⅛	8¼+	½
43½	26¾	NatDet 2.52	4	9	33	32¾	32½	
16⅛	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	4	89	14⅝	14½	14½	
23⅞	16¼	NatFuelG 2	6	5	20½	20	20½+	⅜
14⅛	8	NatGyp 1.05	6	83	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1¾	Nat Homes		71	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	NatInd .20	3	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	⅝	NatMige Fd		63	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	4	2	29	27⅞	28 +	¼
25⅛	6¼	Nat Semicn	7	284	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	N SvcInd .72	5	37	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	N Stand .90	4	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
56½	29½	N Starch .76	41	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	1
35⅛	30⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	74	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
80⅛	44	Natoma 1.20	3	287	34⅛	32	33⅛—	½
40⅛	13⅛	NCR Cp .72	5	238	17⅛	17⅛	17½+	⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	35	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14	NevP pf1.74		z140	17	16	17 +	1
20	14	NevP pf1.40		z100	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	½
22⅛	14	NEngEl 1.73	8	74	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	NEngE .28	6	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	N EngT 2.35	10	9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Newhall .36	8	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Newmt 1.60	4	179	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	½
22⅛	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	33	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
25	17⅛	NYSE pf2.12		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	NiaMP 1.10	7	182	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
62	33⅛	NiaM pf 4.85		z20	41½	41½	41½+	½
51⅛	30	NiaM pf 4.10		z203	34	34	34 +	½
42½	28	NiaM pf 3.40		z20	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
17½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.30e		12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅝
14⅛	11	NL Ind 1	4	114	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21⅛	8⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	111	15½	15⅛	15½+	¼
80⅛	50½	NorflkWn 5	5	67	63	62⅛	62⅞+	⅜
13⅛	12⅛	Norlin 1.23	3	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	10	Norris 1.72	3	32	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
48	15	NoACcal .80	10	10	32	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	NoAMt 2.27e	4	131	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
23	11⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	4	23	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4	2½	NoCAir .10e	4	85	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
1⅛	11-16	NoCeAir wt		15	1	15-16	15-16	
12⅛	5⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	652	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
13⅛	7⅛	NoCenGs .68	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
24⅛	15	NoIlGs 1.92	7	14	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
25	17⅛	NoIlG pf1.90		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	NIndPS 1.36	7	220	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
55	23⅛	NNGs 3.10a	6	79	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	
25⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	8	174	19⅛	19⅛	17⅛—	
49	36	NSPw pf3.60		z110	37½	37½	37½—	1
8⅛	2⅛	Northgt .65e	3	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29⅛	15⅛	Northrp 1.60	6	558	25⅛	24	25⅛—	2⅛
30	18	Nrthp pf.45		2	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛—	3
27⅛	10⅛	NwstAirl .45	4	313	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	½
65⅛	25⅛	NwBnc 1.60	9	53	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	½
23⅛	14⅛	NwtInd 1.20	2	35	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Nwstind wt		2	10	10	10 +	⅛
77⅛	50	Nwind pfA5		6	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛+	1
7⅛	51⅛	Nwind pfC5		3	65	65	65 —	⅛
62⅛	40	Nwtin pf4.20		3	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	NwP ct .40e	5	24	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
24⅛	8⅛	NwML 1.22e	6	37	12	11⅛	11⅛	
40	24⅛	NwtStl 2.40a	8	7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛ +	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Norton 1.60	4	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
17	8⅛	NortSim .40	8	444	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37½	19	NortS pf1.60		2	23⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	NucorCp .24	3	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
23⅛	12½	NVF 4.51t	1	49	19	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
13	5	Oak Ind .40	2	11	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅜
12⅞	6⅝	Oakite P .64	6	19	8¼	7⅞	8 +	¼
14⅝	7⅜	OcciPet .25e	3	766	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
50	34	OccidPt pf 4		4	47⅝	47½	47½—	⅜
43⅛	3	OcciP pf3.60		12	45½	44⅝	45	
18⅝	11½	OgdenCp 1	4	49	16	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
31	22½	Ogdn pf1.87		7	26	25¾	26 +	½
21⅝	10⅞	OhioEd 1.65	8	237	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
61	42½	OhEd pf4.56		z100	46½	45½	46½+	1½

(Continued on next page.)

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5400	Abby Glen	235	230	235	
13600	Abitibi	$ 9⅞	9½	9½—	¼
1000	Acklands	$ 12⅛	12	12	
4530	Acres Ltd	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
5100	Agnico E	$ 5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
320	Agra Ind	$ 5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6632	Alta Gas A	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	½
1100	Algo Cent	$ 10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
1900	Alminex	485	450	480	+15
500	Argus C pr	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅝
285	Alco A	$ 13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	1⅛
3900	BP Can	$ 9½	9	9 —	⅝
3600	Ban'ster C	$ 5	5	5	+10
7475	Bank N S	$ 37	36⅛	37 +	⅝
6100	Baton B	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5½+	⅜
11089	Bell Canad	$ 45⅝	45⅛	45½	
1200	Beth Cop A	$ 9⅛	9	9	
2500	Block Bros	335	325	325	— 5
4009	Bovis Cor	130	111	120	+10
240	Bralor Res	158	149	149	
1600	Bramalea	400	365	400	+40
23059	Bramalda	50	40	50	+13
2900	Bronda M	320	310	320	+ 5
830	BC Forest	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
160	BC Phone	$ 49⅜	47⅛	49⅛	
300	Brunswk	395	395	395	+10
4460	Budd Auto	470	440	470	+30
1165	Burns Fds	$ 10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
1774	Cad Frvw	$ 11⅝	11½	11⅝+	½
2525	Cal Pow	$ 23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
6025	Camflo	$ 13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
2170	Campau A	420	410	420	+15
10110	C Pakrs C	$ 19	18⅞	19 +	½
3055	Can Perm	$ 18⅛	17⅝	17⅞—	⅜
2100	C Tung	255	245	255	+10
150	C Cablesy	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	½
4450	Cdn Cel	$ 5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
7870	C Imp Bank	$ 24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
105480	C Ind Gas	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
310	CIL	$ 18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
5015	Cdn Tire A	$ 40⅛	39⅝	40½+	1
1250	C Ultties	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1711	Cassiar	385	360	385	+35
4859	Celanese	400	395	400	+ 5
5730	Chieftan D	$ 5⅛	5	5	
2910	Coch Wil	106	105	106	+ 2
1950	C Holiday I	310	310	310	
2260	Con B'dg	220	212	220	+ 8
8175	Con Distrib	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9735	Cons Gas	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
500	Conwest	255	255	255	+ 5
3950	Craigmt	355	340	355	
400	Crush Intl	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
1475	Denison	$ 42	41½	41¾—	½
6320	Dicknsn	$ 8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3000	Dofasco	$ 24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
3377	Dom Store	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
200	Du Pont	$ 20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4570	Dylex L A	475	450	450	—40
3303	East Mal	330	325	330	+ 5
703	Electro A	475	470	475	+15

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 13, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
11957	Falcon C	$ 6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10020	Falcon	$ 30¼	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
1400	Fed Ind A	455	450	455	+15
450	Francana	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
100	Fraser A	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
1100	Fruehauf	$ 5½	5⅛	5½+	½
300	Gen Distrib	$ 7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅝
35000	Gnt Mascot	61	58	59	+ 2
1700	Gibraltar	475	435	460	+40
3200	Granduc	116	115	116	+ 1
530	Gt Oil Sds	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
770	GL Paper	$ 16	15⅝	16 +	½
550	Greyhnd	$ 13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
3256	Guar Trst	$ 5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
2500	Hambro C	270	250	275	
5925	Hawker S	460	450	460	+10
432	Hayes D A	445	440	440	
26465	Huston O	145	135	135	—10
275	H Bay Co	$ 14	13⅞	14	
1450	Huron Eri	$ 26	25⅝	26 +	⅝
5410	IAC	$ 19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
400	Indusmin	$ 7	7	7 +	⅛
1200	Inglis	$ 11	10½	10½+	½
440	Inland Gas	$ 8⅞	8½	8⅝+	⅜
612	Int Mogul	240	240	240	+ 5
2533	I Chemly	240	225	225	—11
13875	Intpr Pipe	$ 13⅝	13½	13½+	⅛
6150	Inv G p A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅜
200	Jannock	$ 5⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9852	Kaiser Re	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
37580	Kaps Tran	159	130	153	+23
390	Kelsey H	$ 7	7	7	
2670	Kerr A A	$ 15 00½	10¼	10¼	
3400	Koffler	335	325	335	+ 5
2116	Labatt A	$ 17¼	17	17 —	¼
39	Lab Min	$ 27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
1050	LOnt Cem	293	290	293	— 5
130	Liberian	$ 10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
500	LL Lac	160	160	160	
144	Lob Co A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
490	Lob Co B	$ 5⅛	5½	5⅛—	¼
300	Loeb M	280	280	280	+ 5
2300	Mclan H A	$ 6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2970	MB Ltd	$ 24	23⅞	24 +	⅞
2400	Madsen	48	48	48	
335	M Lf Mills	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
1050	Mattgmi	$ 13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3160	Microsyst	270	260	265	— 5
12780	Moore	$ 40⅞	40⅛	40⅛—	⅝
2700	Nat Trust	$ 16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
6822	Noranda A	$ 31⅝	31	31⅝—	⅛
4481	Nor Elect	$ 19½	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
400	OSF Ind	330	320	320	— 5
500	Orchen	310	300	310	
923	Oshawa A	475	490	490	
2100	Pamour	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
425	PanCan P	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
500	Pembin B	210	205	210	+20
1000	Petrofina	$ 17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
2733	Pine Point	$ 26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	½
730	Pitts C	$ 7½	7½	7½+	½
5120	Placer	$ 15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
2530	Que Sturg	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
700	Rdpath A	$ 19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
5550	Reed Ostr A	475	450	475	+25
2380	Reichhold	$ 23⅛	23	23⅛+	1
21530	Revnu Prp	88	83	83	— 2
850	Rothmen	$ 10	10	10	
17995	Shell Can	$ 13	12⅞	13	
21915	Sherritt	$ 5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
7575	Siebens	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1000	Sigma	$ 28	27	28	
4395	Simpsons	$ 7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
10170	Simpson S	$ 9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
650	Slater Stl	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1050	Slat W Can	450	450	450	+15
2200	Southm A	$ 25½	25	25	
2700	St Brodcst	$ 8⅛	8	8⅛	
6143	Stelco A	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
12500	Steep R	110	105	110	+ 5
8600	Sundale O	345	335	340	+20
200	Teck Cor A	245	240	240	+15
2633	Teck Cor B	215	195	205	
2100	Teledyne	443	435	440	+20
7525	Texaco	$ 30⅛	29⅛	30 +	⅛
1425	Thom N A	$ 11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅝
13794	Tor Dm Bk	$ 35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
9800	Traders A	$ 13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
3091	Trans Mt	$ 11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅞
21623	TrCon PL	$ 10	9⅞	10 +	¼
35	Un Carbid	$ 15½	15¼	15½	
13920	Un Gas	$ 8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
231	Union Oil	$ 8½	8⅛	8½	
1650	U Keno	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15100	U Siscoe	310	285	295	+17
6450	Upp Can	113	108	108	
2000	Van Der	315	285	310	+30
1500	Voyager P	390	385	385	—10
1400	Weldwod	$ 8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
1625	Walburne	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
2345	Wes Mine	160	155	157	— 2
400	Weston	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
1000	White Pas	$ 6	6	6	
4	Willroy	138	128	131	
700	Woodwd A	$ 19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
2600	Yk Bear	200	196	200	

Total sales 2,750,355 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6947	Algoma	$26¾	25½	25¾	
1400	Asbestos	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
7220	Bank Mont	$ 13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1990	Basic Res	475	460	475	+ 25
400	Bombard	225	225	225	
200	Brinco	$ 7	7	7	
1670	Can Cement	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
1620	Cdn Int Pow	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1850	Con Bath	$ 24½	24½	24½+	⅛
3930	Fncl Col	185	176	185	+ 10
100	Gaz Metro	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1100	Ivaco	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
100	Molson A	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
2849	Power Cp	$ 9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
2525	Price Co	$ 14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3610	Royal Bank	$ 29⅝	28	29⅝+	⅝
2200	Roy Trust A	$ 23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
1375	Steinberg A	$ 18	18	18	+1
2050	Zellers	$ 8½	8¼	8½+	⅝

Total sales 611,974 shares.

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Market Summary

Jan. 13, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	321,800	23⅞	½
Southern Co	294,260	10¼	+ ⅛
Wesigh El	173,600	11⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	157,900	37	+ ⅝
Disney W	153,900	26	— ¾
MGIC Inv	143,000	9⅝	
Citicorp	137,900	31¼	
IntTelTel	134,000	15⅝	+ ⅛
Robins AH	125,800	12	— ¾
Upjohn Co	117,000	41	—2½
Va ElPow	115,400	10¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler	107,900	9⅝	+ ⅛
Johnsn Jchn	104,200	75½	—4½
Am Home	103,700	29½	— ⅜
Cont Data	102,200	13⅛	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (I nmillions)	19.79	25 89
Advances	1002	1417
Declines	539	191
Unchanged	320	245
Total issues	1861	1853
New 1974-75 highs	18	21
New 1774-75 lows	4	2

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	88,000	32	—1⅝
Go'dfield Cp	55,200	½	
Kaiser Ind	48,050	4⅛	
Gt Bas Pet	41,500	3⅛	— ⅛
Imp Chem	40,300	3 5-16	+ ⅛
HousOil M	31,500	27¼	—1¼
Austral Oil	29,500	11⅛	
Int Sys Cont	24,400	20⅛	—2⅛
Champ Ho	23,000	2⅛	
Helim M'g I	21,700	3	

Approx total stock sales 7,070,000

Stock sales year ago 2,186,400

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
68.79	66 72	67.50	+0.78

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	663.02	669.27	651.36	654.15—	4 61
20 Trn	153 64	155 15	151.02	152 45—	0 74
15 Util	78.19	79.02	77.07	77.64—	0 05
65 Stk	216.59	218.71	212.93	214.34—	1.16

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	81 85	79.66	80.17	—0.36
15 Railroads	37 77	35.92	37.12	—0.34
60 Utilities	38 93	37.95	38.36	+0 10
500 Stocks	73.81	71.83	72.31	—0.30

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	38.87	38.44	38.44	—0 13
Industrials	41.51	41 05	41.05	—0 16
Transportation	23 31	27.97	27.97	—0 19
Utility	29 91	29.73	29.73	—0.04
Finance	45.61	45.61	45.24	—0 07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 10	304 737	303,639	5,071
Jan. 9	226,115	241,951	3,090
Jan. 8	269,470	251,951	4,974
Jan. 7	254 379	238,725	2,674
Jan. 6	335,907	281,414	4,025
Jan. 3	319,165	245,408	2,786

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-18

Amer Can	Chance AB	Menasco
Armco Stl	Chessie Sys	Nat Can
BaySta Gas	Cont Can	SargWel Sci
Brckwy Gls	Jim Walter	Sparton Cp
Bunker Hill	JimW 1.60pf	TranW Fin
CIILt 2.87pf	MAPCO	Unit Aircft

NEW LOWS-4

Duq 7.20pf	Upjohn Co	USM 1.50pf
Natomas		

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42 30
Albert Heijr	68
Algembank	279
Amrobank	70.20
A'dam	250
Fokker	37
Heineken	149
H.V.A	60.50
Holl-Am-Hoic	55.50
Hoogovens	60.50
K L.M.	60
Philips new	21.30
Robeco	147
Rolinco	93.50
Royal Dutch	65.10
Unilever	92.40
Van Ommer	287
Ver Mach	166

Brussels

Arbed	4,200
Brux-Lamb	1,785
Cock Ougree	1,116
Electrobel	4,760
GB-Inno-BM	1,835
Hoboken	3 800
Petrofina	3 390
Ph Gevaert	1,103
Soc Général	2,540
Solvay	2,290
Un Minière	1,170

Frankfurt

AEG	56.60
BASF	138.50
Bayer	111
Commerzbk	176.50
Cont Gummi	57
Daimler	266.50
Demag	174
DeutBank	302.10
DresdeBk	217.50
Gels Aktien	86.50
Hoesch	49 20
Karlsdt	402
Kaufhof	212
KHD	103.50
Lufthansa	45 50
Mannesmann	217.50
Metallgesell	205
Neckermann	94
Rheinstahl	54.50
RWE new	128
Schering	356.50
Siemens	229.50
Thyssen	69.60
Veba	108
Volkswagen	72.50

London

Anglo-Am Cr	3.20
Anglo-Am	£16.50
Barclay Bank	1.30
Beecham Gr	1.27
BICC	0 70
Boots	1 03
Bowater	0.53
Brit-Am Tob	1.98
Brit Oxyg	0.17½
Brit Pet	2.17
BLMC	0.06½
Burmah	—
Cadbury Sch	0.23½
Chartered	0.91
Courtaulds	0 57
Deggafont	0 23
DeBeer D	1 44
Decca Rec	1 02
Distillers	0.37½
Dun'op	0.22
E Mus!ino	0 57
FreeSiGed	£22⅝
GEC	0.62
GKN	1 09
Glaxo Gr	2.22
Gt Un St	1.00
Guinness	0 19
Hawker-Sidd	1.48
Hudson Bay	9.45
Imp Chem	1.25
Imps	0 35½
Mar&Spen	1.12
MetalBox	1.27
Nichols	0 40
Plessey	0 45
Rand Mines	1.72
Rank Org	0.95
Royal Dutch	£18.00
R T.Z.	0.89
Shell	1.40
Thorn (A)	0 85
Tube Invest	1.39
Union Carbid	4 69
Vickers	0.69
War L3½	£21.75
West Deep	£17⅛
West Drief	£37.75
West Hold	£32.75
West M'n	1.48
Woolworth	0.28½
ZCI	0.60

Milan

Bastogi	1,390
Erba	3 950
Erco e Marel	576
Fiat	914
Finsider	324 50
Generali	56,550
IFI	2,391
Italgas	533
Italsider	597
LaRinas	105
Montedis	638.50
Olivetti	1,190
Pirelli	732
Snia Visc	1,504
Terni	80.75

Paris

Air Liquide	309
Allmentaire	64
BSN	449
Carrefour	1,738
Cim Lafarge	165 90
Citroen	29 90
Cie Bancaire	381
CFP	69
CGE	285
CCF	127.90
Ferodo	197
L'Oréal	817
Mach Bull	32.30
Michelin	698
Moët-Henn	480
Moulinex	239
Nickel (Le)	85
Paribas	142
PUK	123 90
Penarroya	67
Perrier	121.50
Peugeot	157
Rh Poulenc	129
Saclior	90.50
St Gobain	114
Suez	229 50
Télémécan	810
Thomson	134.80
Usinor	95 50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,110
B Boveri	980
Ciba-Geigy	1,500
Cr Suisse	2 460
Fischer	555
HofRochen	7,675
Nestlé	2,725
Sandoz	1,970
Sté B Suisse	417
Sulzer	2 300
U.B. Suisse	2,610

Struthers Wells and Fertilizers

The world's need for food is rapidly becoming as critical as the shortage of energy. Struthers Wells is one of the leading engineers, designers and fabricators of high pressure heat exchangers for ammonia plants, and patented Multiwall® urea reactors and ammonia synthesis converters, crystallizers and other equipment widely used in fertilizer designs and plants throughout the world.

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- Incinerator waste heat boilers.
- Waste stream evaporators and crystallizers.
- Gas turbine waste heat boilers.
- Process furnaces.

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A public listed company

We take pleasure in announcing that

BRUCE R. BOCKMANN — DAMON MEZZACAPPA
J. HUGH DEVLIN — THOMAS A. SAUNDERS, III
LUIS S. MENDEZ — ALLEN W. ZERN

have become General Partners of

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

and have been elected Managing Directors of

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

effective January 1, 1975

January 10, 1975 — 1251 Ave. of the Americas, New York, New York 10020

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
8-76	100	101
8¾-86	97	98
8½-86	86¾	87¾
nd 8-87	87¾	88¾
Swiss 8-87	88	89
Tokyo 7¾-76	97	98
y 8¾-86	82	84
ams 8¾-86	72	74
n 8-87	89½	90½
7¾-87	55	57
gaard 8¾-86	83½	85½
gt 7¾-87	84½	85½
T 8-86	92½	93½
berg 8¾-86	90	91
r 8-87	85	86
ferge 8¾-86	89	90
Unilon	75	77
Food 7¾-91	84¾	85¾
0 8-86	93	94
Tel 8¾-86	85½	86½
Comm 7¾-87	78¾	79¾
Tel 8½-86	86¾	87¾
ng 8½-86	98	99
am 8-87	88¾	89¾
ark 9-82	99	100
ark 7½-90	80½	81½
or 8½-86	99	100
it 7½-78	99	100
8½-84	96¾	97¾
on 9¼-86	99	100
7¾-76	99½	100½
B-86 Nov	94	95
gBk 8½-86	89	90
Chir 7-80	91½	92½
able 8¾-87	84¾	85¾
8-86	92½	93½
Ver 8¼-76	99½	100½
Aoi 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
-88	81¾	82¾
9¾-89	86	87
8¾-86	93½	94½
Roy 8-87	67	69
8-78	98	99
8¾-86	98	99
ros 7¾-86	67	69
nk 8¾-86	92	93
amuel 8½-86	62	64
7½-92	66	68
Intl Util 8¼-82	91½	92½
Kimberley 8½-86	98	99
Klein Ben 8¼-87	68½	70½
Lyons 8¾-86	62	64
Monsanto 8¾-85	100	101
Motorola 8-87	92	93
Mount Isa 8¾-86	82	84
Newfoundld 8½-86	93½	95
NrgKomBk 7½-86	85¾	86¾
NorthAMR7¾-79	93½	94½
Ontario 8½-86	96	97
Oslo 8½-86	88½	89½
Offs-Elev 8¾-85	97¼	98¼
OwensCorn 9-86	99½	100½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	98½	99½
Pac. Light 8-86	85	86
Pekema 8¾-86	90	91
Pennwalt 8-86	86½	87½
PhilMorris 8-78	101¾	102¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	99½	100½
Plessey 8½-86	68	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97	98
Queb.Hyd 8¾-86	95½	96½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87	89
Queensld 8½-86	83½	85½
Ralston 7½-87	88	89
Rank 8¾-86	68	70
Richardson 8¾-85	98	99
S A S 8-86	83	84
Scanraff 8½-88	93	94
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	93	94
Shell 7½-87	87¾	88¾
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
St. Ind 8½-80	100	101
St. Ind 8½-88	97½	98½
Sybron 8-87	85	86
Tenneco 7½-79	95½	96½
Tenneco 7¾-87	81	82
Textron 7¾-87	99½	100½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	86½	87½
Transocean 8-86	93½	94½
Transocean 8-84	94	95
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
T R W 8¾-86	93½	94½
Union Oil 7-79	94	95
Union Oil 7½-87	89½	90½
Utah 8-87	85	86
Volvo 8-87	82½	83½
Wellcome 8¾-87	65	67
Will Glyn 8¾-87	69	71

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amoxco 4½-87	71½	73½
Am Tob 5⅛-88	95	97
Ashland 5-88	68	70
Beatrice 6⅞-91	89½	91½
Beatrice 4½-92	71½	73½
Borden 5-92	85	87
BroadHale 4¾-87	61	63
Carnation 4-88	73	75
Chevron 5-88	85	87
Chrysler 4¾-88	40	42
Chrysler 5-88	44	46
Con Tel 5½-88	72	74
Cummins In 6¼	73	75
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	91½	93½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	67	69
Firestone 5-88	69½	71½
Ford 6-86	76	78
Ford 5-88	65½	67½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72	74
Gen Elec 4¼-87	73½	75½
Gen Food 4½-87	78½	80½
Gillette 4¾-87	65	67
Gould 5-87	61	63
Halliburt 4½-87	104	106
Honeywell 6-86	66	68
ITT 4¾-87	55	57
I.S.E 6¾-89	65½	67½
McDerm 4¾-87	106	108
Morgan JP 4¾-87	105	107
Nabisco 5⅛-88	72½	74½
Owens Ill 4½-87	76	78
Penney JC 4¾-87	73	75
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	76	78
R.C.A 5-88	70	72
Revlon 4¾-87	83	85
Sperry 4¾-88	72	74
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	72	74
Texaco 4½-88	69	71
UnCarb 4¾-87	87½	89½
WarnLam 4½-87	79½	71½
WarnLam 4¾-88	71½	73½
Xerox 6-88	68½	70½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	93.92	84.31	82.95
Previous	93.69	83.76	81.94

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 13, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust

	Bid	Ask
Bankam	31¼	33¼
1st BknSy	35⅛	36
1stEmp S	13	14
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Marif NC	14⅛	14⅞
Midl Bkl	20¼	21¼
Fhaw Bos	23½	29½
U Va Bks	13⅝	14⅛
Va NN Bnkn	16¼	17
Va N Bnkn	16¼	17¼

Insurance

	Bid	Ask
Fid Un Lfe	14⅛	15⅛

Industrials

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	3	4
AID Inc n	1½	2⅛
rAVM Cp	2	2⅛
Jcushnt	10	11½
Jddcsn W	7	7½
rAdvnRof	1⅝	1⅞
Alberts	2⅛	2⅝
Aliconinc	9	9½
Allyn Bac	4⅝	4½
A El Lab	⅜	⅞
Am Exp	27⅜	27⅞
Am Fina	8⅝	9¼
Am Furn	2	2⅜
Am Grdet	6⅝	7¼
Am Telev	8	9
Am Weld	6½	7
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅝
Anadite	2⅜	3
Anheus B	25⅝	26⅝
Arcs Eq	4¼	5¼
Ard May	1⅜	1⅞
ArkWIG	15½	15⅞
Arrow H	14½	15
Arvida	3⅞	4¼
AsCC Bot	7½	8¼
AtlGas Lt	18⅝	19⅝
Baird Al	3⅛	3⅝
Ball PntC	4	5
Bang Hy	10⅛	11¼
Bkam Rlt	8½	8⅞
Bassett F	10⅛	11
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Beeine F	4	4½
Belz Lab	22½	30¼
B'bb Co	5⅛	6⅜
Bird Son	27½	28½
Birichr	¾	1⅛
B ck Hills	25½	27
Bonza Ini	⅛	⅞
Booz AH	2⅞	3⅛
Braden	6⅝	7½
Brinks	7⅝	7⅞
Brks Sca	10⅛	1
Brwning	2⅝	3
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	3⅛	4⅛
Burn S:m	3⅝	4½
CalWSv	23⅛	24½
Campl Ch	1⅛	1⅝
Conrad H	⅝	1
Capin Air	½	⅞
Cap Tec	2⅛	3½
Carp Cp	1⅛	2
CenVt PS	10⅞	10⅞
Chm Lea	8¼	9⅝
Chesa Ut	7¼	8¼
Chi Bridg	65	68½
Chilton	2⅛	2⅝
ChrisSe	97½	100½
Circle F	1	1⅜
CitznUt A	23	23⅛
CitznUt B	22½	27⅛
Clark Mf	21	22
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	⅛	2⅛
Com Clr	4½	15½
Coml Sh	15½	17
Comw Pa	9⅛	10
Con Pap	10⅛	3⅛
Craw Co	12	13½
Cross Co	8	8⅞
Danly M	4⅝	5½
Data Dgn	1⅛	2
Data Hnd	4⅝	5¼
Dayt Inc	9½	20½
Decor In	1⅛	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	36	37
Delhi Oil	2⅛	2⅞
DeLux C	4⅛	25⅛
Del CanT	3½	16⅛
Del IntBr	16¼	27¼
Dewey El	¾	1⅛
Diam Cry	11½	12¼
Dixn Cru	13⅛	14½
Docutel	2⅝	3⅛
Dollar G	5⅝	5½
Dorch G	3⅛	6⅛
Dow Jone	16	17
Doyle DB	7⅛	7⅜
Dunkin D	2	2½
Duriron	9½	10¼
Eberln In	1⅜	2⅛
Econ Lab	23⅛	24⅝
ElPas El	8⅛	9⅛
Elbe Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	3⅛	4
Elec Nucl	3⅛	4⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅜
Energy C	2⅛	3⅛
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	15⅛	15⅝
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	13½	14⅛
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrht	1⅜	2⅛
Fst Bost	12½	13¼
Ficknar	12⅛	12⅝
Fla WalU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	7⅛	18⅛
Frmlgll	½	⅝
Fotomat	2⅝	3⅛
Frnkl Cp	2½	2⅞
Frnkln El	5⅛	5⅞
Frnd Ice	13	13⅛
Gcv EF.n	5	5½
Graph Cn	8⅛	9⅛
Grph Sci	5⅛	9⅛
Green Mt	6⅛	6⅝
Grey Adv	6	6½
Gulf Intst	5⅝	6⅛
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5	5½
Henred F	10	10⅛
Holotrn	1⅛	1½
Hoover	11	11
Horlz Res	3⅝	4⅛
Huck Mfs	4⅞	5⅛
Huds Pep	17	18½
Hyatt Cp	2½	2⅞
Hyatt Inl	2⅞	3⅛
Ind Nucir	4⅛	5
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Intrmk In	⅛	1⅛
Intrml G	12⅛	12⅞
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4⅛
IaSou Ut	21	21½
Jamsby	9⅛	10⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅛	1⅛
Joslyn M	2½	13½
KMS Ind	3⅛	3½
Kaisr Stl	23⅛	23⅞
KaisSti pt	16⅛	16½
Kalvar	4⅛	4⅝
Kaman A	11⅛	11⅞
Kampg A	1⅛	2⅛
Kale Gre	1	1⅛
Kaysam	⅝	1⅛
Kear Tr	3⅝	3⅛
Kelly Svc	9	9½
Keuff Ess	12	12⅛
Keye Fib	1⅛	1⅞
Kev CusF	3⅛	4⅛
King Int	1⅛	1⅜
Knap Vog	8	9
Lance In	14⅛	15½
Land Res	½	⅞
Leadv Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Lin Bcast	3	3⅝
Lobiaw	3	3½
Log Etrn	1⅛	2⅛
Madisn G	12⅛	13
Mal Rlty	1⅛	2
Malkrt	36½	37¾
Manor C	1⅝	2⅝
Marit Frt	6⅛	6⅝
Maul LP	7⅛	8
McCor	25⅛	26½
McQuay	7⅛	8⅛
Measur	12½	13
Medirn	24⅛	25⅛
Merid In	1⅛	1⅜
Mdisx W	11⅛	12⅛
Midld Ca	1⅛	2
Midw Gl	10½	11⅛
Millipr	32	34
Miner In	2⅛	2⅝
Minn Gas	17⅛	17⅞
Miss Vl G	9⅛	10⅛
Mrs S Pie	7	7½
Mont Col	3⅛	3⅝
Moore P	6⅛	6⅞
Moore S	10½	11⅜
Motch M	2⅛	3
Mot Club	5	5½
Mueller	8	9⅛
Narag Cp	3⅛	4
Nat G&O	7⅛	8½
Nat Lib	2⅛	2½
N Patent	6⅛	6⅞
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅛
Natnw Rl	3⅛	4⅛
NJ Nat G	11	11⅛
Nielsn A	10⅛	11⅛
Nielsn B	11⅛	12
NoCar Gs	7⅛	7⅞
N Eur Oil	14⅛	14⅞
Nortrp K	19⅛	23⅛
NW NatG	6⅛	7⅛
NW PuSv	17⅛	18⅛
Noxel Cp	13⅛	14⅛
Ogilvy M	11⅛	12⅛
Ohio Ferr	1	11⅛
Oil Shale	2⅛	2⅝
Ormont	2⅛	2⅛
Oter TP	17⅛	18⅛
Over NA	1½	2⅛
Pabst Br	17⅛	18⅛
PacGa R	18	18⅛
Pakco	⅛	1⅛
Park Dr	20	23⅛
Parks H	1⅛	2⅛
Pauley P	2⅛	2⅛
Peerl Mf	8⅛	9⅛
Pa Enler	12¼	12¾
PnzlOff B	7⅝	8
Pepsi BW	3½	4
Petroll	59½	61
Pettibon	14½	15½
Philip L	8⅝	8⅞
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pinkrin	21¾	22½
Pion HIB	26⅞	27⅞
Pistilin	1⅛	1⅜
Port HK	33½	35
Pissls Cp	2½	3⅛
Pro Go f	1⅛	1½
Pub S NC	7⅝	8
P Bennet	26	27
PutD Cap	2⅛	2⅞
Qual Inns	1⅛	1⅞
Rogen Pr	2⅛	3½
Rahall C	2⅛	2⅝
Raych Cp	160	165
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	2⅛	3
Road Ex	29⅛	30
Robin M	7	8½
Roberts J	4⅛	4⅛
Roselon	2⅛	2⅞
Rouse	2½	2⅜
Rus Stov	9½	10¼
Sadller	1⅛	1⅜
Scan Dat	⅛	⅜
Scripps H	14⅛	15¼
Sels Delt	2⅛	3
Seneca F	3⅛	3⅜
Seven U	18⅛	19
Snap Tls	23½	24¼
Solid Sta	8⅛	9⅛
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅝
Sw Gs Cp	8⅛	8⅝
Sw El Sv	12⅛	13
Standyn	10⅛	11
Std Regis	12½	13⅛
Stan HPd	9	10½
Strawb Cl	17	18½
Sugdal F	1⅛	2⅛
Super El	4⅛	4⅝
TIME DC	4⅛	5
Tampax	32⅛	33⅛
Taylr Wl	12	12½
Tech Pub	5⅛	6
Techcre	5⅛	5⅝
Tecum P	23	25
Tennant	23	25
Tifny Co	5⅛	6
Transco	6⅝	7
Transo O	10⅛	10⅞
Trico Pd	22	24
Trin OG	1⅛	2⅛
Tyson F	5⅛	6⅛
Un McGll	5⅛	6
US Bnknt	⅛	1
US rkLn	9⅛	10⅛
Up Pen P	14½	15
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	5⅛	6⅛
Vance S	2	2⅛
Velcro	5⅛	6⅛
Ventron	18⅛	19½
Wads Pu	3	3⅛
Wsh NG	9⅛	10⅛
Webb Re	6	6⅛
Weco Dvi	1⅛	1⅜
Weight W	5⅛	6
Weldrn	1⅛	2⅛
Welmg M	5⅛	6
Welsbch	2⅛	3⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	2⅛
Westmrd	42⅛	42⅞
Wisc PL	15⅛	15⅝
Wdwrd L	13⅛	14⅛
Wright W	2⅛	2⅝
ZionUt B	12⅛	13⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
50½	38	OhEd pf3.90		z50	40	40	40	—1½
89	60	OPwC pf7.60		z50	63	63	63	
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	48	21¼	20⅞	21	+½
23¼	14½	OklaNG 1.40	8	30	19¾	19¼	19¾	+½
19½	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	66	16	15⅝	16	+½
21⅞	10½	Olinkraft 1	4	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Omark .50	4	22	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
13	6½	Oneida .76	4	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
14¾	9	Ope'lka 1	4	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
15⅝	7¼	OrangR 1.20	8	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Orange .12	5	6	4¼	4	4	—⅛
42	21¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	32	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	—¼
24½	10	OutMar 1.20	6	111	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
11⅛	6¼	OutletCo .70	4	x9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
19½	9	OvernliT .80	3	22	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
26¾	8¼	OverShip .15	4	27	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
51⅝	25⅛	OwenCn .88	13	239	33⅛	31¾	33½	+2
42¾	28⅝	OwenIll 1.60	5	19	33⅞	33½	33½	—⅜
77	73¼	OwenIll pf 4		1	74	74	74	
17½	7	Oxfrdlnd .60	3	11	10	9½	10	+½
		P - Q						
24⅝	17	PacGas 1.80	6	197	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+⅛
21¼	13⅞	PacLtg 1.68	8	48	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅞
35¼	12⅞	PacPetrl .75	7	97	17	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
25½	13⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	373	17⅝	17¼	17½	—⅛
17¼	12	PacTT 1.20	9	32	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
85½	66⅝	PacTT pf 6		z70	70½	69½	70½	+1
12	8	Pfiqgwetql .80a		4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾
6⅛	2⅝	Pamida Inc	5	74	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
5½	1⅛	PanAm Air		437	2½	2⅜	2½	
38¼	1½	PanhEP 2	7	79	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—¼
13¼	5⅛	Paprcft .40b	4	58	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
13¾	7⅜	Pargas .94	7	27	10	9¾	10	+⅜
27⅝	14¾	ParHan 1.08	4	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—
20¼	11¾	ParkPen .64	4	8	13⅜	13½	13¾	+¼
24⅞	9⅞	Pasco Inc	7	94	17¾	16¾	17¼	+1⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Payl nw .30	5	21	8⅞	8½	8¾	+⅛
32	8⅝	PeabGa .68r	8	23	11⅛	11	11⅛	+¼
4⅝	1	Penn Cent		40	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
7¼	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	18	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
6⅛	1½	Penn Fruit		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	14	59	44⅛	43¼	43¼	
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	7	64	18¼	18	18	—¼
109½	101	PaPLt pf 13		z320	109	108½	109	+½
102¾	69	PaPL pf8.40		z220	78⅛	77⅝	77½	—1
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z230	48½	47¼	48½	
25⅝	14¾	Pennwlt 1.36	7	278	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	—⅛
22¾	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		4	20	20	20	—⅝
30½	12¾	Pennzol 1.20	5	210	18⅛	18	18⅛	—½
8⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	7	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
32½	23	PeopGs 2.68	7	65	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+½
71¾	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	13	76	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+1
40	15⅞	PerkElm .28	20	25	19¼	18½	19	+¾
25⅞	15⅝	PetInc 1.40	6	15	19⅜	19	19	—⅝
15¼	10⅛	PetInc pf I		2	12½	12¼	12¼	+¼
14½	9	PetInc pf.80		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
16½	6	PeterPl .80	8	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
47½	29¾	PetrieStr .60	14	20	39½	39	39½	+1
15	7½	Petrolan .44	5	33	10¾	10½	10½	
27¼	14¼	Petrim 2.46e		23	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞	+⅜
45	21¾	Pfizer .76a	14	524	30¼	28¼	28¾	—¾
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	38	29⅞	29	29⅛	—½
19½	9⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	6	239	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z110	79¾	78½	78½	—½
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z60	71¾	71¾	71¾	+¾
95½	56	PhilE pf7.85		z20	64	64	64	+1
99	54⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z110	65	63	65	+3
91	55	PhilaEl pf 7		z500	61	61	61	+1
56	34½	PhilE pf4.40		z200	38	37¾	37¾	—¼
64½	32	PhilE pf4.30		z20	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+⅜
19½	13⅝	PhilSub 1.30	6	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅜
61⅞	34½	PhilipMo .80	16	329	48⅞	47¾	48⅛	—⅜
6⅛	1⅝	Philip In .20		30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
11⅜	5	Phil Ind pf 1		4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
71¾	31⅝	PhilPet 1.60	7	210	41⅛	40⅛	40⅞	—¾
9⅝	3¾	PhilVH .40a	26	9	5	4¾	5	+¼
19⅝	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	4	53	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
16⅞	8⅝	PiedNG 1.28	4	39	11	10½	10¾	
6⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	6	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
50¾	31⅞	Pillsbry 1.80	7	21	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+½
25	13½	PionNGs .96	8	211	20⅞	20	20⅝	—¼
12¾	7⅛	PitneyB .60	7	66	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
16¾	12⅞	PittFrg .80b	7	1	14	14	14	+½
47	31	PittFtW pf		z20	34	34	34	—2
41	23¼	Pittston .80a	9	408	40¾	39¾	40⅛	
24¼	12	Pizza Hut	7	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
3⅞	1½	Plan Rlesrch	5	7	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
6⅛	2	Playboy .12	5	23	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Plessey .87e	3	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅜
20	3¼	PNBM 1.39e	4	54	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	+⅛
88½	14½	Polaroid .32	14	564	17	15⅞	16⅞	+¼
43¾	3⅝	Ponderosa 5	3	423	5⅝	4⅞	5	+⅛
21¼	8¼	PopeTa .60b	4	10	11	10¾	11	+¼
19⅝	12⅝	Portec 1b	3	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
19⅞	12¼	PortGE 1.52	6	57	15½	15	15½	+½
35⅛	20¼	Potlath 1.40	4	10	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
14⅝	8⅝	PotmEl 1.16	7	268	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z200	43	42¼	42¼	+¼
36⅞	23½	PotEl pf2.44		4	32¾	32½	32¾	+½
28⅞	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	369	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	5
9	5⅛	Premier .32	5	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13½	8⅝	Premr pf.90		9	11½	11½	11½	
105⅞	67	Proct G 1.80	20	235	82⅞	81½	82	+⅛
8⅝	5½	ProdRsh .30	4	15	7¼	7	7	
24⅝	16¼	Prolerinl 1a	2	18	19⅝	19	19⅝	
18	3⅜	PSA Inc	5	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+¼
17¾	9¾	PSvCol 1.20	8	136	14¼	13⅞	14	+¼
21	10½	PSvEGltwqwqqqq 1.72		7	337	15	14⅝	
114½	78½	PSEG pf9.62		z50	90	90	90	+1
92½	60¼	PSEG pf7.70		z10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
64	41⅝	PSEG pf5.05		z10	46	46	46	+1¾
51¼	33	PSEG pf4.18		z90	40	39½	39½	+1
50½	31½	PSEG pf4.08		z200	38½	37	38	+2½
33⅝	23⅝	PSvInd 2.56	9	31	32⅞	32¼	32½	—⅜
47	36½	PSInd pf3.50		z10	40	40	40	+1½
19⅞	10	PSvNH 1.64	7	139	14⅝	14	14¼	+⅜
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.20	6	35	13½	13¼	13¼	+⅛
4⅝	2¾	Publckr .19t	4	69	4½	4⅜	4½	
7¼	2¼	Pueblol .30g	5	52	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	+¼
28¾	18⅛	PugSPL 1.98	6	65	21⅝	21	21¼	+⅜
80½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.70	7	120	43¼	42½	43	+1
13	7¼	PurexCp .88	6	74	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
6⅝	2⅝	PR Cem .20		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
Purfin		WWWQASH		%?	—⅛%	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
32½	13½	Purolatr .96	7	44	20¼	19¾	19¾	—⅜
31¼	11	QuakOat .88	7	113	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
76	38¼	QukOat pf 3		4	42¼	41¼	42¼	
38	13¾	QuakStO .64	10	27	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+¼
		R						
46⅞	29	RalstonP .80	14	67	37½	36⅝	36⅞	—⅜
8¾	2	Ramada .12	7	787	3	2¾	3	+¼
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	78	7¼	6⅞	7	+⅛
22¼	14⅝	Raybest 1.50	4	10	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+⅜
14	6⅛	Raymint .32	5	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	8	67	29	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
21½	9¼	RCA 1	5	500	11½	11¼	11½	+⅜
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		9	42½	42½	42½	—½
3½	1	vlReadg Co		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3½	⅞	vlReadg 1pf		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
46¾	11¾	RdgBate .35	7	144	16½	16	16⅛	—⅛
7⅞	1¼	Redman Ind		92	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
20¼	6⅞	ReeceCp .74	5	55	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
21½	8½	Reed Tool	11	146	18½	17	17¼	—⅞
22	15¼	Reeves 1.80	3	8	17½	17½	17½	
17⅞	7¾	ReichCh .60	3	78	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
8¼	3⅞	Rellab St .60	4	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
23⅝	9¼	RelianEl .80	5	22	13¾	13½	13½	
65	30½	Relian pf 3		12	38½	37¾	37¾	—⅜
11⅞	4¾	RellaGrp .40	11	6	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		5	15¾	15	15¼	+¾
26¼	12⅝	ReG pfB2.20		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	146	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
17¼	8	RepFinS .80	4	4	10	10	10	+⅛
14¾	1	RepMtg Inv		26	3	2¾	3	+⅛
28	20⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	103	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	+½
9¼	3⅜	ResrvOil .10	4	53	5⅛	5	5	
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	7	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	11	50	21	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
13¼	5⅞	RevCop .12e	2	19	7	7	7	
61¾	38⅝	Revlon 1.20	14	329	49½	48¾	49½	+¾
4⅝	2⅛	Rexham .20	3	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
20⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.08	5	15	15¼	14¾	15	
34½	22	Rexn pf2.36		7	27	26	26	+½
54⅛	37⅛	Reylnd 2.80	8	255	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	+½
59	35⅛	Reyln pf2.25		7	58⅝	58	58	+½
76¼	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	2	231	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
10¼	3⅞	ReySec .50a	9	26	7⅜	7	7	—⅛
13⅜	8¾	Richardsn 1	3	3	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
30¼	13¾	RichMer .64	8	311	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅜
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80	5	72	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
15¾	9⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
16¼	7¼	RioGran .60	4	39	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		36	8¾	8½	8½	
18¾	2⅛	RiteAid .12	8	255	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
25¼	10⅛	RivianF .90	8	x67	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+½
17½	8⅝	Robshaw .90	7	67	10½	10	10½	+½
19⅝	12¾	Rbrtsn 1.30	4	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+½
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	12	104	13	12½	12⅝	—⅛
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	9	94	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
70	8⅝	RochTel .76	8	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
28⅝	18	RockwlInt 2	5	182	20⅝	20¼	20½	+½
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .44	3	13	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
72½	48	RkInt pf4.75		7	53	52⅛	53	+1
25⅛	16	RkInt pf1.35		2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	—¼
94¼	43⅞	RohmH 1.28	7	28	50⅝	49½	49½	—¼
20½	8	Rohrlnd .90	6	58	9⅞	9½	9⅛	+⅜
19¾	6⅛	Rollinsln .25	10	35	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
9½	4⅝	Ronson .28	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
16½	8¾	Roper 1.10	4	19	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
29⅞	12¾	RorerA .90	11	96	21	20	20½	—¼
37⅞	16⅝	Rosario .40a	14	73	32	31½	31⅛	+⅝
18½	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	9	30	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
36	22¼	RoylD 2.71e	2	258	26¼	25⅞	26	+¼
7⅛	2⅞	Roylind .45t	3	24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	51	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
39⅝	9¾	Rubbrm .36	12	54	15¼	14¾	14¾	—⅞
15⅝	6½	Rucker Co	7	168	13⅞	12¾	12⅞	—⅞
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	48	7⅛	7	7	+⅛
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	5	251	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
		S						
47⅞	23¾	SabinR .48a	10	16	28⅞	27¾	28½	+½
3½	1⅜	Safeard Ind	4	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
43⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	8	79	37¼	36½	36⅞	—⅜
7⅛	2¼	Saga Corp	3	53	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
44	27¼	StJoeM 2.20	4	154	36⅛	35	35⅞	+⅝
13¾	8¼	StJoLtP 1.12	10	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+½
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	29	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅝
12½	9	StPaulS .94a		42	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
37¼	18	StRegP 1.40	5	340	21⅝	21	21¼	
7⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	3	44	5	4⅞	4¾	+¼
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	80	12⅛	11⅞	12	
8⅝	1¾	Sandrs Asso		209	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+⅝
14	7½	Sangamo .70	4	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅝
13⅝	5⅛	SJuanR .80t	5	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅜
35	21½	SFeInd 1.80	6	x67	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	+¼
50⅛	13	SanFeInt .30	9	95	21⅝	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
7¼	4⅛	SargWel .32	7	81	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
12½	2¾	SaulRl 1.19e	3	218	4	3½	4	—¼
13⅝	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	40	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
15⅝	8½	SavnEA .32e		5	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		144	3¼	2	3¼	+1¼
6⅞	2¼	SavODr .15e	7	59	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
6	1⅞	SavinB Mch		60	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅜
4⅞	1⅞	Saxon Ind	3	180	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	3	33	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
8⅞	2	Schaefer Cp	26	36	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+⅜
75⅞	41½	ScheriPl .80	23	203	51⅝	50⅛	50⅞	+1⅛
57½	13¾	SchlitzBr .68	10	283	20⅝	19⅝	19¾	
133⅞	73	Schlumb .90	29	275	104⅛	101¼	102⅝	—1⅜
13¼	8⅛	SCM Co .50	3	119	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
7⅞	4⅞	SCOAInd .60	5	34	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
14¼	6⅝	ScotLFd .58	3	19	10½	10	10⅛	+⅜
25⅝	8⅛	ScottFetz 1	4	231	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
10⅛	6¾	ScottFor .68	5	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅞	9⅝	ScottPap .68	6	104	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
15⅝	3¾	Scottys .10	6	25	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16½	7	ScovilMfg 1	5	58	10⅛	10	10¼	+⅜
39⅞	24	Scovil pf2.50		10	27¾	27¼	27¾	+⅜
7½	3⅛	ScudDuoVt		42	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	6	Scud pt.82k		11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
18¾	9⅛	SeaCont .20	3	28	11⅛	11	11	
34¾	19⅞	SebdCL 2.20	4	174	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	+¼
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .20t	6	71	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
7⅛	3	Seagrv .25o	4	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+¼
13⅛	6⅛	SealdPw .72	5	1	9½	9½	9½	+½
28¾	11⅝	SearleG .46	12	498	16½	15⅞	16¼	+½
90⅝	41½	Sears 1.60a	13	465	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	+¾
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
66¼	16⅞	Sedcolnc .13	10	281	26⅛	24¾	25⅛	—⅛
6½	2⅝	SvcCplnt .10	4	55	4½	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
13¼	5¼	Servomt .60	4	192	8	6⅞	7¼	+¼
8⅝	3½	Shakspre .28	5	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
12⅞	5⅛	Shapell .10	4	38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
72⅞	30¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	96	47	46⅛	46⅝	—⅜
24½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	2	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	3	58	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
27	21½	ShelGl pf 3		1	25	25	25	+¼
16½	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		1	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
40⅞	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	5	172	37	36¼	36¼	+⅛
11⅞	7⅝	SierrPac .92	6	x53	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
22¾	12¾	SignalCo .90	2	87	15½	15¼	15⅛	+¼
48¾	29	Signal pf2.20		1	34	34	34	—¼
20⅛	12¼	Signal pf 1		7	15	14⅞	15	+⅜
42⅞	18⅞	SignodeCp 1	8	6	26	26	26	
4	2¼	SimPre .10e	6	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
21⅞	9⅝	Simm .88a	6	48	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+¼
39	6¼	SimpPat .33	12	267	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
41	10	SingerCo 2	8	339	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+½
54¼	26⅝	Singr pf3.50		19	31½	30¾	31⅛	+⅜
13⅛	7¾	SkaggCo .60	7	56	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅜
73	44¼	Skelly 1.20a	7	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—½
21⅝	10¼	Skyline .24	37	197	17	16⅝	16⅛	+¼
14½	6⅝	SmithAO .78	5	16	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
29⅞	10⅛	SmithInt .24	11	40	17⅞	16½	17	
54⅛	.40¼	SmthKline 2	12	107	47¼	46¾	46⅞	—⅛
16⅛	6½	SmithTr .45	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅞	9⅝	Smucker .80	7	7	12	11¾	11¾	—½
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	4	x21	8⅛	7⅜	7⅛	—⅛
3¼	1½	Sonest 1.66c	5	7	2	2	2	
10¼	4⅞	SonyCp .02h	10	396	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
41¼	26⅝	SooLin 4.50e	5	65	31⅞	31¼	31¼	—⅛
8	4	SOS Con .30	4	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
13⅜	8⅜	SCarEG 1.48	8	279	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+¼
19½	9¼	SoJerIn 1.56	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+¼
15⅛	6⅝	Southdown	2	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		10	19½	19	19½	+½
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	6	47	13⅜	12¾	12¾	
15	5½	SoePS 1.28b	4	12	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
19⅞	14⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	279	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
17¼	7⅝	SouthCo 1.40	6	2773	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
34	22	SoulnG 2.20	7	7	26	25⅞	26	+¼
55½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	44	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	+1
37¾	25½	SoNETl 2.84	8	8	30⅞	30¼	30¼	—⅜
49½	38½	GGNET pf3.82		1	41½	41½	41½	—½
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	6	59	30⅛	30	30¼	+¼
52¾	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	8	26	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅞
6⅝	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.60	7	12	22¼	22	22	+¼
22	13¼	Southld .40b	10	111	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
10⅛	3⅜	SwstFor .20	3	35	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
22⅛	11⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	77	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
7⅞	4	Sparton .24	5	86	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅜
13⅝	6¾	SperryHut 1	4	x11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
37	26	Sperry H pf 3		x6	28½	28	28	—1⅛
44⅝	23⅛	SperryR .76	8	258	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
21⅞	5	Sprague El	2	67	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
13⅝	8⅛	Spring M .75	3	16	9	9	9	+¼
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	10	30	17½	16⅝	16¾	—¾
43⅛	20	Squibb .84	14	111	27	26½	26½	—⅞
45⅛	24	StaleyM 1.60	8	126	45⅛	43	45	+2⅛
25⅞	18⅜	StPoor 1.92a		14	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+¼
56⅝	40	StdBrands 2	14	62	53⅝	53	53⅛	+⅞
43¼	22¾	StBPaint .28	22	18	32	31½	32	+⅛
36⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	440	24⅞	23¾	24	—⅝
45⅞	37⅞	StdOil Ind	7	225	45⅛	43⅞	44	
86	37¼	StOilOh 1.36	20	199	59⅝	57	58½	—1½
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10¼	7⅛	StPrud .66b	8	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
16⅝	7½	Standex .52	3	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
31	12⅞	StanWks .96	6	32	15	14¾	15	
12⅞	5⅞	Stanray .60	4	18	7⅛	7	7	
21⅞	13⅜	Starrett 1	6	1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
16⅛	1¾	StaMut Inv	2	67	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
13½	8¼	StaMS 1.10e		15	11¼	11	11⅛	—⅛
50⅝	35⅛	StaufCh 2.20	6	78	42¼	41½	41⅝	—⅞
50	35⅛	Stau pf1.80a		1	43	43	43	+1
7⅛	4⅝	Sterchl .48	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	14	776	19	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
16¼	7½	Sterndnt .12	6	13	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	4	89	13	12½	13	+¼
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	6	13	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
17⅜	11¼	StokVC 1.10	5	29	16½	16⅛	16½	+½
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	7	24	38⅝	38	38⅛	+⅛
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
18⅞	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	10	11¾	11⅜	11½	+¼
17⅞	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	4	3	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
10	6	StridRite .65	5	8	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—⅛
38¾	18	StWar 1.32	3	15	20½	20¼	20½	+⅜
30½	15½	StW pfA1.40		11	19	18½	19	+1
3⅝	1⅛	Suave Shoe	4	37	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
18¼	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	14	14¾	14¼	14¾	+¾
12⅜	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		24	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
18½	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	14	11	10¾	11	
61¾	33¾	SunOil 1r	4	30	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		5	38¼	38¼	38¼	+⅛
20⅛	9¾	Sunbeam 1	6	46	14½	14	14	
29½	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	5	41	14½	14	14⅛	+⅛
45½	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		4	33	33	33	+¼
24⅝	7⅛	SunshMn .48	11	39	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—½
19⅞	11⅜	SupValu .90	6	8	16	16	16	+⅛
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	14	11	167	165½	165½	—2½
8⅝	2⅝	SuamkG .20	4	23	4	3⅞	4	+¼
20½	12	Supm pf1.30		2	13	13	13	—¼
25	8⅝	Superscpe	2	37	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	—⅜
12⅝	2	Sutro Mtge	6	8	3⅜	3½	3⅛	
8	3¼	Swank .48	4	53	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
27¾	10⅝	Sybron .72	7	72	13½	13	13½	+½
40½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅜
9⅝	2⅛	Systron Don	21	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
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23⅜	10¼	TaftBrd .60	5	39	14½	14	14⅛	+⅛
10⅛	1⅞	Talcott Nat		6	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
7	4⅞	Talley .60	5	77	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
11¼	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
17⅝	8¾	TampaE .96	9	101	12⅛	11⅞	12	+¼
26	9¾	Tandy Corp	6	59	13⅝	13½	13½	+½
9⅝	3¼	Tappan .43		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
9½	4	Technicolr	4	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
16	4⅝	Technicon	8	25	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
47½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	7	35	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
15	7⅝	Teledyn .40t	4	33	11⅝	11	11	
68¼	46¼	Teledyn pf 6		3	52	51¼	52	+1½
8¼	1⅛	Telepmpt		791	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Telex Cp		23	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
24¾	16¾	Tennco 1.60	6	318	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
4⅝	1	Tennco wt A		202	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+⅛
91½	82½	Tennc pf5.50		22	89	88¼	88¼	—¼
24⅝	11⅛	TesoroP .40	3	225	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅜
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	3	2980	24⅝	24	24⅛	—⅜
33	24	TexCom .90	12	128	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	—⅝
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	128	30	29½	29½	—½
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.74	5	77	27⅝	26¼	26⅜	—1⅛
36⅝	20⅛	Texsolf 1.22	6	53	25½	25	25	
21⅝	8½	Texasind 1b	12	8	11⅛	11	11¼	+⅜
115⅛	58⅝	TexInst 1	16	203	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .01	12	99	18	17¼	17¼	—⅛
29½	19½	TexPLd .55e	6	14	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	142	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
13⅝	2⅛	Texfi Ind		61	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
22⅞	11⅞	Textron 1.10	5	45	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+¼
32	19	Textr pf2.08		2	22½	22½	22½	
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		3	16½	16½	16½	+⅜
17¾	8½	Thiokol .70	3	34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
49⅝	24	ThomBet .72	14	8	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
11⅞	5	Thomln .40b	6	23	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	x23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7¼	4	ThriftDg .40	12	19	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
22¾	9¾	TI Corp 1.40	7	21	12⅞	12½	12½	
47⅝	25⅛	TidwaIM .60	8	24	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—¼
22⅞	6¼	Tigerln .40e	5	210	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
41½	24½	Timeinc 2	6	95	30⅞	30	30	—⅛
16⅝	8¼	TimeMir .50	7	32	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+½
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	7	27¼	25⅝	27¼	+½
20	8¾	TishRlt .40b		18	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
11¾	4⅞	TobinP .15e	36	27	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
14¼	5⅝	Todd Shipyd		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	6	133	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	3	235	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
35⅞	11	TransCo .96	11	55	16	15¾	15⅞	+⅜
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	11	10	34	33⅝	34	+¼
18⅞	4⅝	Trans W Air		128	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
23⅞	11⅞	TWA pf 2		8	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
9¼	3⅝	TranWF .16	6	49	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Transam .59	8	379	7⅛	7	7⅛	
22	15⅛	Tralnc 1.68a		36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Transcn .45	5	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
19½	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	5	157	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	6	74	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	—½
45	21⅞	Travelr pf 2		1	31	31	31	+½
18	3⅝	TRE Cp .80t	34	357	5⅝	5¼	5½	+¼
27½	13⅞	TriCon 2.85e		90	19⅛	18½	18½	
34¾	25⅝	TriCn pf2.50		2	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
27¼	2	TriSou Mtge	2	57	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
14	9¾	Trialnd .90a	4	36	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅜
13⅞	5	TrianPfc .40	3	15	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅜
26	8¾	Trinity .80	3	33	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅝	6½	Tropica .20e	13	77	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+½
20½	10½	TRW In 1.20	5	162	15	14½	14⅞	—⅛
57½	37⅛	TRW pf4.50		24	44½	43¼	44½	+1½
59¼	36	TRW pf4.40		7	46	45¼	45½	—¼
12⅞	7	TucsonG .84	6	178	9	8½	8¾	
9⅛	4½	TwenCen .20	17	37	6½	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
12	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	7	67	9½	9¼	9⅜	—⅛
20⅞	13	TylerCp .40	3	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
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29⅞	13	UAL In .60a	4	223	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—⅛
22⅞	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	4	21	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
16	9⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	6	11	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
14⅞	7¾	UMC Ind 1	4	246	9⅝	9	9¼	+⅛
15⅝	1¼	UMET Tr	2	24	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
13¼	8½	Unarco .50b	3	23	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
43¾	26¼	UnINV 2.57e	5	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅜
18¾	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	5	68	8⅞	8½	8¾	+⅛
63	37¼	UnCamp 2	7	296	40⅛	39⅝	40¼	+½
46	31¾	UnCarb 2.20	6	456	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+1⅛
19¾	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	5	55	9¾	9¼	9½	+¼
8¾	2⅛	Union Corp	18	78	4⅛	3¾	4	
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	7	314	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
99	67	UnEl 7pf 8		1	73½	73½	73½	
49½	34	UnEl pf 4		z120	38⅛	38	38	
3⅞	1⅛	Un Fidelity	15	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
55⅝	27¼	UnOCal 1.98	4	145	37⅝	37	37½	+⅜
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pf2.50		17	49¼	47½	48⅛	+¾
97¾	51¾	UPacCp 2.80	10	193	68⅛	66⅝	67⅝	+¾
11	1⅜	Uniona Inc		24	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
9⅝	5⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	65	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	
93½	62	Uniroyal pf 8		z220	75	74	75	+½
33⅛	22½	UnitAircft 2	5	340	34⅞	33¼	34⅛	+⅝
95⅞	73¼	Unit Air pf 8		36	90½	88½	90¼	+1⅜
8⅛	2⅛	Unit Brands		90	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
13⅝	4⅜	UnBrnd pfA		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	+⅝
9⅛	4⅜	UnitCp .77e		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	4	U FinCal .20	5	98	7	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
7¾	3	U GasP .45e	7	379	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
28	13⅜	U Illum 2.32	6	32	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+⅝
10	5	Unitind .36b	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
8⅝	1⅜	UnitInn .10		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
15⅞	8½	UJerBk 1.84	6	25	10½	10	10½	+¼
21	12	UnMM 1.40	3	10	14⅞	14½	14½	
16⅝	6	Un Nuclr		55	9¾	9⅛	9½	
4⅝	1⅛	UnitPk Min		16	2	1⅞	2	
19⅛	5	UnitRefg .40	2	4	8	8	8	+¼
38½	18½	USFIdG 2.48	9	51	27⅝	27	27¼	+¼
25¼	10¼	USFoS 3.13e		x59	13¼	12⅞	13	+⅜
23⅝	13	USGyps 1.60	6	148	17	16⅝	17	+⅜
26¼	19	USGy pf1.80		5	21½	21	21½	+½
7⅞	2	USHome .16	10	152	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
8⅞	2	US Ind .20b	2	418	3	2⅞	3	
23½	5⅝	USLeasa .24	10	21	12	11¾	12	+¼
12⅛	2¾	US Rlty 1e	7	9	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
13¾	6⅝	US Shoe .95	5	93	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
48½	35⅞	US Stl 2.40	4	196	49⅞	48⅛	49¼	—⅜
16½	11	USTobac .80	9	184	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	UniTel 1.88	9	228	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	+¼
3⅞	⅜	UniTel wt		224	11-16	½	11-16	+3-16
22¾	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		51	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+½
10⅛	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅞	12⅝	UnivarCp 1	3	22	19½	18¾	18¾	—⅜
29¾	21¼	UnivLeaf 2	6	4	27	26⅝	27	
18¾	9¾	UOP .90	4	73	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
82¼	41⅝	Upjohn .96	16	905	44⅞	42	42¼	—1⅝
31⅝	7⅛	USLIFE .29	5	243	12	11⅜	11⅞	+⅛
12¼	7⅞	UslifeF .96a		8	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
21½	11½	USM stp 1	4	39	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	+⅛
22½	15¼	USM pf2.10		5	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
18	14⅝	USM pf1.58		z20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
57⅞	23⅛	Utahlnt .88a	16	205	42⅞	41⅝	42⅝	+1
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	7	56	26⅛	25⅞	26	—⅛
18⅛	14	UV Ind 1	3	56	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—½
13¾	5⅛	Varian .20	7	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
25⅞	19	Veeder 1.72	6	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—¼
8⅛	2¾	Vendo Co	163	16	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
10⅞	1⅜	Venice .20	4	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24e		29	12¾	12	12	—⅝
34⅛	16	Vetco Offshf	15	215	27⅞	26⅛	26⅞	—1½
16⅞	9	VF Corp 1	7	40	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅜
7⅛	2½	Viacom Int	5	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅞	4	VictCmp .50	7	48	5½	5½	5½	
15¾	6⅞	VaEPw 1.13	8	905	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
96½	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z70	66⅛	66½	66⅛	+1½
83½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z140	63½	61	63½	+3¾
64	40	VaEP pf 5		z70	45	45	45	+1
59½	37	VaEP pf4.80		z150	41¾	41½	41⅝	+1½
6⅝	3	Vornado .97t	4	695	6	5	6	+1⅛
17⅛	7¾	VSI Corp .60	4	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	5	37	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
		W						
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	7	184	17	16½	16½	
74	25	Wach pf2.20		4	36¾	34½	36	+1⅜
20	2	Wachovl Rlt	6	74	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	10	32	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
56⅞	34⅛	WlknA 1.40a	10	23	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+⅜
24⅛	13⅝	WalBus .55	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
11⅛	5	WalMu .60a	3	9	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
20½	7⅛	WalMar .05e	11	17	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+⅜
20	6⅝	WangL .64e	6	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
11⅞	6¾	Warnaco .80	3	64	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
10	4	WrnerCo .50	6	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
16½	6⅝	WrnCom .40	3	122	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+⅛
68½	38	WrnC pf4.25		1	42½	42½	42½	+1½
36¼	19½	WrnC pf1.25		1	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+½
39⅞	18⅛	WarnL .84	14	248	26⅞	26⅛	26½	
38⅝	17⅛	Warn S 1.20	5	22	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
23	19	WashGs 1.88	8	87	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+2
16¾	7½	WashNat .80	4	10	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+½
32½	21¼	WashN pf2.58		3	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+½
19	11½	WashStl 1a	3	9	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
21	16⅜	WasWat 1.52	9	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Waste Mgmt	5	24	5⅝	5	5½	—⅛
29	11⅜	WatknJ .20e	9	16	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
6⅜	2⅝	WayGos .60	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Wean Unit		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Wea pf1.20k		2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Weathrd .48	4	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	
5⅝	2	Webbb Del E	4	32	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	WeilMcL .60	2	36	7¼	7	7	
18¼	13	WeisMkt .52	7	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
1⅜	5-16	Welbilt Corp		17	⅜	11-16	11-16	—1-16
27⅛	9½	WellFgo .96	6	45	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
10	2⅞	WlFM 1.30e	6	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
15	6¼	WescoF .40a	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
53¾	44½	WPP pf4.50		z210	48⅛	48¼	48¼	—1½
28	17¾	WstPtPep 2	4	38	22	21⅝	22	+⅜
13⅝	5½	WnAirL .40b	4	110	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
38½	13⅝	WnBnc 1.40	5	162	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅜
11⅞	5⅝	WnCo NAm	13	36	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
10¾	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	5	25	7¼	7	7¼	
15⅝	8¼	WnPubIh .76	4	18	11⅛	11	11	
16⅞	8½	WUnion 1.40		181	10⅝	10¼	10½	+¼
71	48	WnUn pf 6		1	46	46	46	+1
49	29½	WnUn pf4.60		1	34½	34½	34½	—¼
52½	30	WnUn pf4.90		3	36½	35⅝	36⅞	+1½
26	8	WestgEl .97	8	1392	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+¼
56½	38¼	Wst E pf3.80		z370	41	40½	41	+½
38⅝	18⅛	Wstvco 1.40	4	104	22⅞	22	22½	+1⅛
21½	10⅝	Weybrg 1.28	5	19	14	13½	14	+½
45	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	12	380	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—⅛
17⅛	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	101	11⅞	11¼	11½	+⅜
23¼	10¼	WhelPlt .70e	1	58	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+1
61½	49½	WhelPlt pf 6		z10	52	52	52	
39¾	11	Whirlpol .80	12	289	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+¾
10¼	7½	WhitCon .80	3	181	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	
14⅝	6⅝	WhiteM .40e	3	57	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	5	372	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
15⅞	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	5	161	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	7	6	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
77	45⅝	WmsCos .60	9	166	59	57⅛	57⅝	—⅝
55⅞	27⅛	Wms Co wt		33	39¼	38⅛	38⅞	—⅛
44⅝	22¼	WinnDx 1.32	12	70	31¾	31	31⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3	Winnebago		49	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
26	15	WiscEl 1.84	8	85	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	—⅝
16⅝	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	8	26	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
70	47½	Witco pf2.65		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
4¼	1½	Wolv W .05e	4	11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
16⅝	6	Wometco .56	5	51	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
13½	6½	WoodsCp .48	4	28	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
19⅝	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	420	12⅛	12	12¼	+¼
34⅞	18⅝	Wolw pf2.20		8	24⅛	23¾	23¾	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	World Airw	2	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
62⅛	38	Wrigly 2.40a	10	12	43½	43	43½	+⅛
9⅞	3	Wurlitzer		8	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Wyly Corp		36	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
		W - Y - Z						
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	14	811	58⅝	57⅛	58¼	+1⅜
25⅞	6⅝	Xtra 2.67t	3	92	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
18⅝	3½	Yates Ind	2	48	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
15⅝	9⅝	YngSDr .68a	3	15	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
18⅞	8⅝	ZaleCorp .76	5	52	12	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
35⅝	16⅜	Zapata .40e	4	86	26	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
71½	39½	Zapata pf 2		2	51	51	51	—2
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	35	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+⅛
91⅝	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	10	223	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
11⅝	3⅞	Zurn Ind .28	7	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declard or paid this year, an accumulative issu with dividnds in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declard or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized undr the Bankrupcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and divldnd are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.86½	*.64¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.80½	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.35	.48
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	190 00	132 00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	202.72	87.92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	72-73	71-72
Lead, spot, lb	24½	.15
Copper elec., lb.	63½-70	68.15-15.25
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.58	3.02
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	.38½-40	.31-32
Silver N.Y., oz	435	347
Gold N.Y., oz	180.55	—

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	762.4	714.8

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 13, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	35.15	36.10	34.95	35.30	35.60
May	33.50	35.00	33.00	33.30	34.70
Jul	31.00	32.10	30.60	31.05	31.95
Sep	29.20	30.10	28.45	29.00	29.50
Oct	28.98	29.10	26.50	27.00	27.90
Mar	22.30	23.20	22.30	22.70	23.25
May	22.67	22.61	21.70	22.00	N22.60
Sales: 2,119.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Mar	100.00	100.00	100.00	B99.00	B100.00
Dec	114.80	114.80	114.80	B110.50	B115.00
Mar	115.30	115.30	115.00	B110.50	B116.00
Sales: 20.					
COCOA					
Mar	72.25	72.25	69.35	69.55	71.90
May	65.00	65.00	62.60	62.65	65.60
Jul	62.00	62.00	59.60	59.70	63.00
Sep	59.75	59.75	58.20	58.25	61.05
Dec	57.50	57.75	56.60	56.65	58.90
Mar	56.25	56.25	55.40	55.40	57.30
May	55.60	55.60	54.35	54.35	56.20
Sales: 1,562.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jan	52.00	52.10	52.00	52.10	52.20
Mar	53.20	53.70	53.00	53.00	53.20
May	54.50	54.80	54.20	54.20	54.40
Jul	56.10	56.10	55.40	55.40	55.60
Sep	57.00	57.00	56.60	56.60	56.80
Dec	59.20	59.20	58.50	58.50	58.70
Jan	59.90	59.90	59.10	59.10	59.30
Sales: 671.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	3.35	3.35	3.26	3.27	3.49
Apr	3.50	3.50	3.43	3.45	3.73
May	3.98	3.98	3.80	3.85	4.18
Nov	4.50	4.57	4.48	4.55	4.53
Sales: 3,198.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jan	438.00	438.00	427.10	427.10	432.40
Feb	438.00	438.00	428.00	428.00	434.00
Mar	442.00	445.00	430.50	432.30	438.00
May	450.00	452.50	439.00	440.40	445.80
Jul	458.50	459.00	446.00	447.90	453.30
Sep	465.50	465.50	454.50	454.50	460.20
Dec	475.00	475.00	465.00	465.00	470.30
Jan	478.50	478.50	468.10	468.10	473.30
Mar	485.00	485.00	474.20	474.20	479.40
May	491.50	491.50	480.20	480.20	485.40
Sales: 11,071.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jan	50.80	50.90	50.65	B50.80	B50.25
Mar	52.10	52.45	52.00	52.40	B51.50
May	53.70	54.15	53.70	B54.10	B53.50
Jul	55.70	56.00	55.70	56.00	55.40
Sales: 250.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	37.90	38.30	37.75	38.03	38.75
May	38.60	39.05	38.56	38.90	39.55
Jul	39.80	40.00	39.65	B39.85	40.55
Oct	41.55	41.80	41.55	B41.60	42.25
Dec	42.50	42.80	42.35	B42.60	B43.15
Mar	43.35	43.35	43.35	B43.40	B43.90
May	—	—	—	B44.50	B44.95
Sales: 1,300.					
GOLD (100 troy ounce contracts)					
Jan	180.50	180.50	179.50	178.40s	181.00
Feb	181.00	181.00	179.00	178.60s	181.30
Mar	181.60	182.90	180.00	180.00s	182.50
Apr	183.50	184.10	181.00	181.40s	183.80
Jan	186.80	186.80	186.00	184.40s	186.80
Aug	190.00	190.50	190.00	187.40s	189.80
Oct	192.00	192.30	192.30	190.40s	192.80
Dec	195.20	196.50	193.50	193.40s	195.80
Feb	199.00	199.50	199.50	196.40s	198.80
Apr	202.00	202.30	202.00	199.40s	201.80
Sales: 737.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	4.31	4.31	4.19	4.21½	4.24½
May	4.21	4.24	4.15½	4.17	4.19
Jul	4.00	4.00	3.91	3.94	3.92
Sep	4.05	4.05	3.99	4.02	4.01
Dec	4.16	4.16	4.10	4.13	4.11
CORN (5,000 lbs)					
Mar	3.44	3.46	3.38¾	3.40	3.41½
May	3.45	3.47	3.39	3.40	3.42
Jul	3.44	3.44½	3.36	3.36½	3.40¼
Sep	3.22½	3.23	3.15½	3.17	3.20
Dec	2.92½	2.94	2.86½	2.88	2.91
Mar	2.98	2.98	2.92	2.92½	2.95¾
Dec	1.59	1.60	1.56	1.57	1.58
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jan	6.78	6.86	6.57	6.62½	6.73
Mar	6.94	6.99	6.70	6.77	6.89
May	7.11	7.11	6.83½	6.89	7.04
Jul	7.17	7.18	6.88½	6.92	7.09
Aug	7.10	7.12	6.85½	6.87	7.04
Sep	6.82	6.84	6.57½	6.63	6.77
Nov	6.72	6.73	6.47	6.51	6.66
Jan	6.77	6.79	6.56½	6.59	6.73
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jan	35.70	36.05	34.40	34.55	35.65
Mar	35.00	35.40	33.92	33.92	34.95
May	34.10	34.40	32.90	32.90	33.90
Jul	33.20	33.40	31.97	31.97	32.95
Aug	32.27	32.27	30.90	30.90	31.90
Sep	30.80	30.80	29.65	29.65	30.70
Oct	28.95	28.95	28.00	28.00	29.00
Dec	27.75	27.75	26.50	26.50	27.25
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jan	136.50	137.00	133.00	133.00	134.00
Mar	143.00	144.50	138.50	138.50	141.50
May	150.00	151.00	145.00	145.00	147.00
Jul	154.00	155.00	150.00	150.00	152.00
Aug	157.00	157.00	153.00	153.00	154.00
Sep	159.0	161.00	155.00	155.00	157.00
Oct	160.00	160.00	157.00	157.00	157.00
Dec	164.00	164.00	159.50	160.00	159.50
Jan	—	—	—	159.50	159.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jan	435.00	435.00	428.00	428.00	431.00
Feb	438.00	439.00	428.50	429.00	434.00
Apr	446.00	447.50	434.90	436.00	443.00
Jun	453.00	455.50	442.50	443.10	451.50
Aug	467.00	467.50	451.00	452.00	459.00
Oct	468.00	469.00	458.50	458.50	465.00
Dec	476.00	476.00	465.00	465.00	470.00
Feb	482.00	482.00	470.00	470.00	478.00
Apr	485.00	487.00	476.00	476.00	483.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Feb	39.30	39.45	38.45	38.65	38.87
Apr	40.50	40.55	39.35	39.50	39.70
Jun	41.39	41.35	39.95	40.05	40.70
Aug	41.50	41.0	40.35	40.50	41.00
Oct	41.40	41.40	40.40	b40.50	41.05
Dec	41.90	42.00	40.90	a40.90	41.45

Sales: Feb 2177; April 1655; June 1030 Aug 87; Oct 24; Dec 11.
Open interest: Feb 8497; April 6244; June 3855; Aug 1305; Oct 567; Dec 351.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Feb	42.45	42.50	41.45	41.60	42.00
Apr	42.30	42.30	41.10	41.25	41.70
Jun	45.70	45.90	44.35	44.40	45.00
Jul	46.70	46.70	45.50	45.50	46.10
Aug	45.20	45.35	44.20	44.25	a44.60
Oct	44.80	44.90	43.80	43.80	b43.87
Dec	4150	45.95	44.80	a44.80	45.05

Sales: Feb 1770; April 1353; June 640; July 180; Aug 32; Oct 24; Dec 81.
Open interest: Feb 4081; April 3775; June 2209; July 1066; Aug 468; Oct 86; Dec 148.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jan	53.40	53.95	53.40	53.90	52.75
Feb	52.00	52.00	51.35	51.35	51.10
Mar	53.50	54.25	53.30	53.40	52.90
Apr	49.50	50.10	48.70	a48.70	a48.60
May	50.25	50.50	49.65	50.00	50.00
Jun	50.35	50.90	50.05	50.05	50.00

Sales: Jan 36; Feb 316; March 532; April 52; May 17; June 4.
Open interest: Jan 267; Feb 898; March 1223; April 320; May 251; June 123.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	64.75	65.00	62.17	62.25	63.75
Mar	64.75	65.20	62.27	a62.27	63.50
May	65.75	66.15	63.40	63.40	65.00
Jul	66.50	66.90	64.25	64.40	b65
Aug	65.35	65.45	63.25	63.25	64
Feb	67.50	67.50	65.50	a65.50	b67

Sales: Feb 1384; March 1532; May 4 July 262; Aug 22; Feb 2.
Open interest: Feb 3171; March 23 May 1197; July 803; Aug 210; Feb 36.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)					
Jan	182.50	182.50	179.70	180.50	182.
March	182.50	183.30	179.60	179.70	182.
Jun	186.90	187.00	183.50	184.80	186.
Sep	189.80	191.00	187.80	187.80	190.
Dec	194.50	195.00	191.80	191.80	194.
Jun	—	—	—	202.03	202.

Sales: Jan 32, March 925, June 9 Sep 38, Dec 33, June0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previo close
SUGAR (50 tons)				
Mar	402	344	357 -358	357 -35
May	363	324	339.50-340	342 -34
Aug	317	287	301 -301.75	303 -30
Oct	274.75	251	267.50-268	271 -27
Dec	251	236	245 -245.50	244 -24
Mar	240	220	233 -234	226 -22
May	224	210	220 -222.95	218 -22
Lots 3,270.				
COCOA (10 tons)				
Mar	757	737	742 -743	740 -74
May	681	667	671 -672	664 -66
Jul	651	636	640 -642	640 -64
Sep	629	617	620 -621	622 -62
Dec	625	617	620 -621	617.50-61
Mar	603	597	602 -603	598 -60
May	No trade		591 -598	591 -60
Lots 3,658.				
COFFEE (5 tons)				
Jan	458	453	457 -458	454 -45
Mar	463	456.50	459 -460	456.50-45
May	460	454.50	457 -457.50	453 -45
Jul	459	455	456.50-457	453.50-45
Sep	461	456	456 -457	453.50-45
Nov	467	462	459 -459.50	455 -45
Jan	No trade		460 -483	457 -46

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	538 - 541	519.5- 5
3 months	519 - 520.5	538.5- 5
Cathodes: spot	508 - 509	509 - 5
3 months	No trade	527 - 5
Tin: spot	3,250	3,250 -3.2
3 months	3,100 -3,105	3,095 -3.1
Lead: spot	227.5	227 - 2
3 months	214.5	214.5- 2
Zinc: spot	348 - 355	353 - 3
3 months	318 - 322	320.5- 3
Silver: spot	No trade	187.5- 1
3 months	193.2- 193.5	193.2- 1

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Mar			4,300
May	4,850		4,750
Aug			4,400
Oct			3,950
Nov., Dec., Jan., Mar.: Unquoted.			
Lots 1.			
COCOA			
Dec	800	785	790- 791
Mar	—	—	770- 771
May	785	765	745- 765
Jul	—	—	761- 766
Sep	780	772	700- 708
Dec	—	—	675- 690
Lots 340.			

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 13, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glas	214	Matsu E. Wks.	414
Canon	178	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print.	308	Mitsubi Corp.	320
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	340
Fuji Photo	271	Mitsukoshi	349
Hitachi	129	Nippon Elec.	166
Honda Motor	472	Sharp	197
C. Itoh	397	Shiseido	775
Japan Air L.	1,790	Sony Corp.	1,580
Kansai El. P.	680	Sumitomo Bk.	334
Kao Soap	295	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	238	Takeda Chem.	204
Komatsu	264	Teijin	153
Kubota	328	Tokio Marine	458
Matsu E. Ind.	371	Toray	127
		Toyota Motor	423

U.K. Chrysler Slowdown

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Chrysler company in Britain, a subsidiary of the U.S. auto giant, went on a three-day work week today because of a slump in car sales. More than 10,000 workers at the company's plants in Scotland and England will be affected by the production slowdown, a Chrysler spokesman said.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues / January, 1975

$500,000,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

$300,000,000 Five Year 8% Notes of 1975, Due January 1, 1980
Interest payable January 1 and July 1

$200,000,000 Ten Year 8.15% Notes of 1975, Due January 1, 1985
Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Salomon Brothers — The First Boston Corporation — Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. — Bankers Trust Company — The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Chemical Bank — Continental Bank (Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago)

The First National Bank of Chicago — First National City Bank New York — Harris Trust and Savings Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Mellon Bank, N.A. — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York — The Northern Trust Company

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Discount Corporation of New York

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. Inc.

Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Crocker National Bank — The Philadelphia National Bank — Security Pacific National Bank

United California Bank — Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Bear, Stearns & Co. — First Pennco Securities Inc. — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

Something special from London. read PETER LENNON in the International Herald Tribune. Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

Something special from Rome. read CLAIR STERLING in the International Herald Tribune. Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

هكذا من الأصل

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6¼	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4¾	1⅞	Aberdeen Pet	12	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Acme-Hami	2	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Action Ind	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13½	4⅝	AdobeO .05e	8	17	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	A&EPlast P	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Aegis Corp	4	11	11-16	⅝	11-16	
1⅛	½	Aerodex Inc		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	AeroFlo .15e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Aeronca Inc		12	1⅝	1½	1½	
4½	1	AffilCap .08t	9	8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6⅝	3⅜	Affil Hsp .20	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1	AIC Pht .58t		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	AirbFrt .50e	5	46	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	AlaxMag 1a	4	12	18	16⅞	18	+ 1½
28⅝	12	Alan Wd 1e	3	4	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Alaska Airl	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
7½	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	5	11	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
9⅛	3¼	Alleghy Airl	3	61	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	AllegA wtH		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Alleg Cp wt		4	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Allied Art	3	9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12½	AlldThr 1.30	4	4	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅝	Alpha Ind	2	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	Altamil Cp	6	14	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	½	Altec Corp	5	11	11-16	⅝	11-16	
3½	1⅝	Altec Crp pf		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	AMAX wt		8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	2⅛	AHessLL wt		93	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	AmBlitrt .50	4	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	9½	AmBusP .24	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1	⅜	ACenMtg wt		27	⅜	5-16	⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	26	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
2½	3-16	AmFltch wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16	6⅝	AGarPd .30	5	20	10½	10	10	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Am Inf Pict	3	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	A Israel .27r	2	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	5¼	AMaizeA .40	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
10⅛	5¼	AMaizeB .40	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
38½	25⅝	Am Mf 2.50e	3	7	38	29⅞	38	+ ⅛
12⅞	1½	AmMot Inns	7	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
34⅛	24¾	AmPetrof 2	4	4	28⅛	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Am Recreat		3	2⅛	2	2	—
6	2½	A Techln .12	4	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	4	AMICCp .04	4	56	7⅜	6¾	6¾	
2⅛	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	6	6	2	1⅞	2	
5⅝	3⅛	Anixter .10e	2	7	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Anken .10e	4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
20⅛	4½	Ariz CL .16e	5	11	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ½
9⅛	1	Armac Ent	3	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	2	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Arrow Elect	2	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
10	2⅝	Arundel .49t		58	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	Arwood Cp	2	2	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
16¼	5¼	Asamera .25	6	73	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13¾	4⅞	AshlOil Can	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	4	5¾	5	5⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	⅞	Astrex Inc	5	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1¼	7-16	Alco Ind	14	4	11-16	9-16	9-16	
18	7	Att Richt wt		86	8½	7¾	8	— ¼
17⅞	3⅞	AtlCMB .97e	2	64	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		16	⅝	11-16	11-16	—1-16
25	11⅝	Augatinc .15	12	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
28½	6⅝	Austral Oil	10	274	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	16	61	7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	12	14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Autmat Rad	7	12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
46⅛	20⅞	AutoSw .84a	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	5	4	9½	9½	9½	
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14	16	2	2	2	2	
32⅜	16½	Avondi 1.20b	6	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
17⅛	2⅝	AVX Corp	4	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		1	13	13	13	— ⅛
21	3⅞	BansirCtl Lt		17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .04	4	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
4¼	2⅜	Barbra Lyn	21	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	1⅝	Barnes Eng	16	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Barry R .28t	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7½	3¾	BarryWr .40	5	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Barth Sp .27	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1	Baruch Fost	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	Barwick ET		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2⅝	BasinPet Cp	4	17	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	BayrkU .79e		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Bell Ind .08	3	26	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	⅛	BenStMg wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4	1⅝	Benrus Crp	4	18	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Berg En .44t		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	⅞	BergRlt .53e	4	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	BergRlt wt		51	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3½	1⅝	Berg Bruns	9	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅞	Brg B pf1.15		17	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ½
4⅝	⅞	BernzOmat		8	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	3⅝	Berlee .09r	4	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BervenC .12	6	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Bethlem Cp	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	½	Beverly Enf		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37¾	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	7	x44	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
5	1⅝	BigV Supmk	3	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	BinnySm .40	9	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
17¼	5⅛	Bio Dynam	14	16	14	14	14	
3⅛	1⅝	Blount .08	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	4	3	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	4½	BoltBer .20e	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	3	Bowmar Ins	2	68	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅞	3⅝	Bowne .20	4	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
33⅛	9	BowVall .19	29	26	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	Brad Ragan	5	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	4⅛	BradfCm Sy	7	41	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Branch .05e	6	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15	4	BranifAr wt	1	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19	9⅝	Brascn A 1b	3	175	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
29	9⅝	Brewer 1.20	5	1	23	23	23	
1⅞	⅜	BroDart Ind		16	1	1	1	+1-16
8¼	3½	Brooks P .20	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5	2	BrownCo wt		35	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8	BrnF A .52b	8	11	11¾	11	11⅛	+ ¼
16½	7½	BrnF B .52b	6	83	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		5	5	5	5	
4⅝	1⅝	BTU Eng	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅝	Bulldex .32	3	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08	32	17	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
3¼	1	Burgess Ind	6	5	1½	1½	1½	
10½	5⅛	BurnsInt .60	6	47	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8½	5⅝	Butlerint .50	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	12	Buttes G Oil	5	65	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Caldor .15b	5	36	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅞	Calcomp	3	86	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Lite Cp	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	9	Cal PrtCm 1	6	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
8⅝	1⅝	Camco Inc	3	5	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
10⅝	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25a	2	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	8⅝	Campin .40b	3	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅝	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	19	22	5-16	2¼	2 5-16	+1-16
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	29	20	3 5-16	3⅛	3 3-16	+3-16
14	9⅛	CdnInP 1.28	4	54	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Cdn Occidnt	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
60½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	9	8	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅝
2¼	1	Canoga Ind	6	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅛	1	Capehart Cp	2	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	CapitlFd .16	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅝	Carb In .53e	5	81	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ 1
13⅛	1⅜	Caressa .20	4	44	3	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅝
66½	40⅝	Carnat 1.08a	14	44	60⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— 2
10⅞	7⅞	CaroPlpl .84	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
64½	46	CaroPL pf 5		z130	52	51⅝	52	+ 2
4	9-16	Carr wt		49	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		10	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅛	10	CastlAM .80	2	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Carlelon In		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
14	2¾	Castlwd Int	4	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Cavitron Cp	9	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43⅞	29½	CenM pf3.50		z70	34½	33¼	34½	+ 2
62¾	38	CenPL pf 4		y225	44	41½	44	+ 3½
5	2⅝	CentSec .30e		9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	1½	Centind .11r	6	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅝	¾	Celec Corp	7	27	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	ChadMill .40	4	1	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Champ Hom		201	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Charlr Med	4	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	5	8	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	CHC Corp	5	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	1⅛	Chem Exp	7	8	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
5½	1	ChicUni .40t	3	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10	3⅝	Child World	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	Christian Co		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅛	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		38	½	½	½	
5⅛	1	Cinerama	1	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4⅞	Circle K .30	5	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
6	3¼	Citation .40	3	8	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Citiz Finl		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	CityGsFl .30	4	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	7	5	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	2½	Clarkson .16	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Clarostat	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅛	4	Clopay .09r	2	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ½
2½	1⅛	CMI Corp	27	64	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		68	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	1	CMT In Inc	2	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Coachmn In	10	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20	3⅞	Coff Mat .56	5	10	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
3⅞	1¼	Coho In .15r	7	16	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Colt Intl		25	⅝	9-16	⅝	
13¼	5	ColeNat .60	3	40	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
11⅞	4⅝	Coleman .44	6	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	2	ColwellC .28		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅛	ColwMtg wt		7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	5⅝	Cmbusfn Eq	6	102	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
35	22	Cominco 3e	5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
13	5⅝	ComlAlli .30	9	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	ComlMll .60	2	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	5	28	5⅝	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅞	Compoin .32	6	1	4	4	4	
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	4	50	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ¾
10⅞	5⅜	Conchem .40	3	9	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
3⅛	1	Concrd Fab	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1½	Condec Crp	3	14	2½	2⅜	2½	
10⅝	7⅝	Conrock .60	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	13-16	Conroy Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	5	Con Oil Gas	8	33	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	2½	Consyne Cp	7	20	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
2	¾	Cont Mater	7	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	22	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
19	7⅝	Core Labs	8	3	12	12	12	
¾	⅛	CottCorp wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	⅛	Cousins wt		3	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
3	1⅝	Craig Corp	2	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5¾	2⅛	CramrE .20t	2	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	6	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅞	5⅝	Crompton	71	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
52	15⅛	Cross AT .84	10	2	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
10⅝	6⅝	CrowtyM .40	4	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	CwnCPt .60r	4	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	
8	3	Crown I .20b	2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Crutchr Res	8	6	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅝	CrystlO .20e	4	36	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅝
15	6⅝	CSE Cp .40a	4	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Cobic Cp .20	6	12	4¾	4⅝	4	
13	5⅝	CW Tran .50	3	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Damson Oil	13	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23½	14⅛	Daniell .28b	6	8	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅞
54¼	22⅝	Data Dcumt	6	31	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Dataprod	3	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	3⅝	DayMin .20e	9	11	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
2	½	Daylin wt		5	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
⅞	¼	DCE Inc		9	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
8⅛	4½	Del Labs .20	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	DeltaCp Am		11	13-16	11-16	11-16	—3-16
16⅛	4⅝	DTalEz .20e	6	19	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	Depsitr 1.44	4	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	DeRose Ind		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
5⅛	1⅛	Designcr Jw	14	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	2	Dev Cp Am	4	30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¼	1⅝	DHJ Ind	1	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	13⅝	DiamM Drl	8	41	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅝
3⅞	1⅞	Diebold VC		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	8	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
1⅞	⅛	Diodes Inc		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	DiscFbr .24t	3	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Diversey .70	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	4	3	6	6	6	
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	7	102	23¼	22½	22¾	— ¾
29	16⅝	Domtar 1.60	4	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	4¼	Donkeny .30	2	2	6	6	6	
8⅛	4⅝	DowneyS .25	4	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	DrexU 1.77e		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅞	Driver Harr	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	DrgFair .40	5	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
1½	½	Dunlop .07e	3	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
17	6¼	DuplxPd .40	2	11	13	12¾	13	+ ½
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	6	7	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅜	Dyalcin .05e	8	37	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Dynell .14t	5	x1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	E Systm .80	4	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
10¼	2⅞	ErlScheb .36	35	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
10⅞	6¼	Earth R .60	5	19	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
21⅞	12½	EasonO .40r	9	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	16⅝	Edgiton .50r	2	x13	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	13-16	Edmos Cp	9	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5½	3⅛	Edwards .30	3	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	2¾	EhrnhP .20a	2	9	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Elcor Chm	19	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅞	El Hose .40	4	8	4	4	4	
4⅝	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	3	x2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	Electrog .80	5	2	9½	9¼	9½	
3⅛	13-16	Elect Assist	3	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
10⅛	4⅝	ElecEng .28	3	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Elect Resch	15	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
25½	6	ElectricA 1	6	3	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	5	ELT Inc	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	3⅝	ErnstEC .40	4	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	9-16	Ero Ind	19	8	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Esq Rad El	2	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Essex Chem	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	3⅝	EvanAr .10b	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	2⅝	Execut .24b		26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	3	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
6½	2⅛	Fablen .40b	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	FabrlCtr .06	4	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
7¼	2⅝	Fairfld Nob	3	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	4	12	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
22½	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	42	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Fanny Frm	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Fash Fa .32t		20	1½	1⅜	1½	
8⅝	1⅛	FDI Inc .01e		35	2⅛	2	2	
4⅝	1⅛	Fed Resrces	24	57	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
21⅞	13⅝	FedMrt .60b	5	4	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ¼
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅞	Felsway .32	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25½	3¼	Fidelco Gth	4	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	1-16	FidelcGr wt		17	11-16	½	⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Film Cp Am		11	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
6	2	Filmways	4	32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10¼	5	FinSanB .20	4	32	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10¼	3⅝	FinGen .36b	4	6	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10	3⅝	FinGnA .36b		1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Fst Conn 1a	8	1	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
27⅞	2	FstDenv MI	8	19	4¼	4½	4½	
2⅝	1-16	Fst Denv wt		90	⅜	¼	⅜	+3-16
5	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		28	15-16	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	5⅝	FstSL Sh .48	4	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
14⅛	1⅝	Fst Va 1.26e		72	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
1⅝	1-16	FstVaMt wt		9	5-16	3-16	5-16	+ ⅛
10⅝	3½	Fstmark .24	3	10	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
10⅝	3¼	FischrP .48t	6	13	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	½	Flaggind .12		2	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
3⅝	¼	Flock Ind		10	⅜	⅜	½	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Fla Capital	3	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	4	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	8	FlowerA .32	4	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
23⅝	9¼	Fluke J .93t	6	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	9¼	FlyDiaO wt		60	13½	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅝
7¼	5⅝	FooteMln 1e		20	6¼	6½	6½	— ⅛
91¾	50	FordCan 5e	3	z210	59¾	58	59¾	+ ¾
7⅞	2⅝	Forest City		5	3½	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	ForestL .09t		11	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	4½	FoxStaP .36	4	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	FrankNu .32	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
47	14	Fresnlo .80b	4	17	26⅞	26	26	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Frigitemp	9	119	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Frigitronic	13	24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Frontier Air	3	1	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
8⅝	3¼	Gabriel .34t	3	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
5	1⅝	Galaxy Cpt	5	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10½	4½	Garan .32a	4	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Garcia Corp	13	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
7¼	2⅝	Garland .30	3	15	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
3	⅜	Geylord Nat	2	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	½	Geynor Staf	2	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	7¾	Gearhart .32	7	82	16¾	15⅝	16½	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Gen Bulldrs		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¾	1⅝	G Empl .24r	5	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Gen Interior	8	60	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Gen Resrch		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	⅝	Gen Resrcs		12	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
3⅝	2	Generics Cp	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	⅞	Genisco Tch	5	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	7¼	Geon Ind	13	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	1	Gerber Sci	24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅛	Giant F .55r	4	14	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	7⅞	Giant Y .40a	14	39	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
8½	2	GIT Rlt .88	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Gladding Cp	6	15	1⅝	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Glatfelter 2	3	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ½
7¼	2⅞	Glen Ger .30	3	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	GlenDis .23t	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
9¼	4	Glosser .26	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	4¼	Gloucstr En	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	8¾	Golden Cycl	18	28	19	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
3⅝	⅝	Gold W Mob		11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	28	492	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3⅞	1⅝	GoodLS .10	17	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Goodrich wt		56	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	Gorin Strs	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅝	Gouldinc wt		15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
37½	15½	Grainger .30	12	156	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Grand Auto	4	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Grand Centl	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	GrayMf .84t		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Gt Am Ind		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2	GtBasin Pet	7	364	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	7	25	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
9⅞	2⅝	GtScotS .39t	4	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Greenm .27t		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	3¼	GREIT .40		x2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	8¾	GRI Cp .40	5	13	11½	11	11	— ¼
13⅞	7⅝	Griesd 1.15e		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	6	GrossTlc .90	5	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
6	3⅝	Grow C .32b	6	4	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	7-16	Gruen Ind		12	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
1⅝	¾	GSC En .05e		22	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	⅞	GTI Corp	3	73	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	GuardMt wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	GuardCh .40	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	1⅝	Gulfrd .20e	2	43	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
4⅝	1⅝	GolfRep Fin	2	12	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
15¼	4⅝	Glfstrm LD	3	27	5⅝	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
12	5	HallsMot .44	2	11	7⅝	7	7	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	HampD .15r	2	14	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
4	1	Hampin Ind		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	8	18	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5¼	3⅝	HanSq 1.98e	3	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
13⅛	5	Harmn .05r	2	37	8⅛	7	7⅝	— ⅝
25⅛	5⅝	HartzMt Cp	8	60	7⅛	7	7	
7	5-16	Harvey Grp		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Hosting .40a	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Helnick Inst	5	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11¼	1⅝	Helm 1.45e	2	181	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10	HiShear .62e	7	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
8	2⅝	Hiptrnic .15	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
48½	21½	Holng A 1.60	18	3	27½	26½	27½	+ 3¼
2⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56	15⅝	HomeOA .50	11	4	22½	22	22½	+ ⅞
20½	15¼	HormelG .92	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
10¼	2⅝	Horn Hardrt		2	5	5	5	+ ¼
15¼	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	4	12	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅝
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		21	5-16	¼	5-16	
15¾	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	6	16	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	HousRo .10b	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	House VI .32	8	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
32½	11⅛	Houst O .20h	11	230	29½	27⅝	28	— 1
1⅞	11-16	Howell Ind	4	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
38	16¾	HobellB 1.30	6	2	20	19¾	20	+ ½
48	16	HudsB OG 1	7	3	22	20½	22	+ 1¼
3⅝	¾	Hudson Gen		8	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	Huffmn .40e	3	8	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
3	1¼	HuntHlt .10e	3	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅝	HuskyO .50	4	16	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
28⅝	12⅞	HygrFd .65e	4	7	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
10⅝	4	ICB Cp .35		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	5½	IMC Magnet	6	5	10½	10½	10½	
5⅝	2 11-16	ImpCh .35e	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
1⅝	⅝	ImpGrp .08e	4	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	17	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
43⅞	19½	ImpO A .80a	10	66	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
5	⅞	Inarco		10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
5⅝	1¼	Incoterm A		13	2⅝	2½	2½	
6	⅝	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼	7-16	Intflight Svc	6	6	⅝	9-16	9-16	— ¼
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	6	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	28	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		118	½	7-16	½	+1-16
13¼	5⅝	Int Cour .24	9	13	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
6¼	1	Int Foodsvc	4	5	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	InFuneral S	4	17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12	5½	IntGenIn .70	3	7	7	6⅞	7	
9¾	1⅝	Int Prot .10		6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	¾	Int Stretch		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
48	15	IntSyCon .25	8	z15750	22	20	20	— 2¼
3	3-16	Interphoto		2	½	½	½	
15½	6½	Interpool	4	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
19⅝	5¾	Interway Cp	2	35	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
24	12⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	18	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅝
6⅛	3¼	InvDivB .45	5	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅝	4	Inv Rlt 1.20e	8	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .72	4	3	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	5	160	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
16⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	4	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
4⅝	1⅛	Jamswy .09t	3	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	Jeannet .22t	3	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Jetronic Ind	3	20	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ½
25¾	14½	John Pd .25	16	17	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
3⅝	2½	Juniper Pet		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	KaisrInd .26	2	396	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	KaneMill wt		3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
20¾	11	KanebSv .90	7	49	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
57½	42	KnGE pf4.50		z20	43½	43½	43½	+ 1½
6	2	KayCorp .20	33	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	KenwinS .34	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	9¼	Kewane .48a	5	18	13	12¾	13	
3⅞	¾	Key Co .08	27	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	KeystInd .30	3	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2 15-16	½	Kilemb .15e		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	8	18	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
15⅝	6½	KingRd .15e	4	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
6⅝	1½	Kingstip .16	8	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
28	10⅝	KirbyInd .60	6	5	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
5⅞	⅞	Kleinerts		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
8¼	5¼	Kilklok .60	4	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
16¼	4⅛	Knicker Toy	2	8	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅛	Knott Hotel		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	7¼	Kolmorg .40	4	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	KuhnStr .10	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	4	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8¾	2 9-16	Lake Shore	8	19	3 9-16	3¼	3⅜	+1-16
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	5	35	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
3½	¾	LaneWd .10t		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	LaTour Bck					¾	+1-16
11	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	4	67	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
¾	1-16	LarwinR wt		69	¼	3-16	¼	
11⅝	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	3	23	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	¼	LCA Cp wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
13½	5	LeaRon .24b	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅝	Leath Co .50	4	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	7	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Lee Natl	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	12	7	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
5	2	Lehigh Pres	7	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	9-16	Leisure Tec	14	53	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
6⅝	3¼	LesFay .32b	4	8	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ½
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	4	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Lightolier	3	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	Lilli Ann .22	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	1⅝	Lloyds Elec	2	6	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
2	1	Lodge S .05e	5	5	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	4⅝	Lohmn .32a	6	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	2¼	LoewThe wt		31	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3	1⅜	Logistic .10e	3	3	2⅛	2	2	
8⅝	5⅛	LaGenSv .64	11	x3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
24	14¼	LouisCe 1.20	3	2	15¼	15	15	
3⅝	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	4	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		42	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Lynch Corp	5	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Me PbS 1.28	7	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
7	3½	MansfT .50	6	12	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Marindu B	8	30	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	6	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅝	1¼	Marlene Ind	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4	MarshF .24	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Marshal Ind	2	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	4	Masland .40	5	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	Masnelin .30	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	¾	Masters Inc	15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12½	3¼	MaterRe .20	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅞	MaulBro .10		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	2¼	McCull Oil	7	130	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅞	McDonh .50	3	3	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	MDC Corp	5	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
11⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	4	8	7¾	8	+ ½
4⅝	1	Medco Jwly	5	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅜
9	2¾	Medenco .12	4	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24½	14⅛	MediaGn .60	9	11	20¼	20	20¼	+ 1
11⅝	6	MEM Co .72	3	10	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Metro Grlg		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17	3	MichSu .40a	3	27	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	2⅝	Midld Co .10	16	12	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
18¾	6	Miligo Elect	5	36	10⅝	9½	10	
8⅝	4¼	Miller H	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
11	5⅞	MillerW .20e	3	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	MillOnx .28r	3	5	7¼	7	7¼	
20⅛	6⅝	Mil Roy .28e	5	17	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
14	10	MoPac 1.20		16	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	9⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	4	13	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Mite Cp .16	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16½	5⅝	Molycrp wt		15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	3	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	MtgGth .95e	4	8	4	4	4	
4⅝	2¼	Morton S .32	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MottsSup .M	5	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¾
17	10¼	MIVMII 1.20	3	3	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
6¼	3¼	Mov Star .40	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅞	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	MPO Video		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	MPS Intl Cp		9	½	½	½	
12⅝	2¼	MultiAm .28	65	6	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MWA .40a	4	12	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4	1½	Napco Ind	3	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	NardaM .08t	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5	1½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4½	4½	4½	
7	2¼	N Distr .10e	3	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7⅞	1¼	NKinney Cp	25	29	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	3	48	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Natind wt		2	¾	¾	¾	
14¾	2	Nat Paragn	3	11	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
7¼	1⅝	Nat Silver	3	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	Newcor .76	3	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
56½	16¼	NENuclr .30	10	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ½
11⅝	4¾	NHamp .42e	7	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	Newldria M	11	50	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	56	1	10	10	10	— ¼
4⅞	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	43	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	6	62	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	6⅞	NYTimes .60	5	17	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
7⅛	5	NiagFSv .34	3	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Nortek Inc	3	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
16	3¼	NorAm Roy	8	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	7	10	3	3	3	
53¼	42	N IPS pf4.25		z100	45½	45	45½	+ 1½
17	1½	NNGMob wt		33	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
4	1¼	Novo Corp	4	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	7	54	3½	3	3⅝	+
20¼	6¾	NumacO Gs	18	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Oakwd Hom	2	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	12⅞	Offshore Co	5	18	16	15½	16	— ⅞
4⅞	2⅝	Ohio Art .24	5	x2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18	10	OhioBrs 1.40	11	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	4	5	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ¼
27¾	16⅛	OKC Cp 1.60	3	5	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
29⅞	7½	OnLine Sys	5	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
16	8¾	OnanCp .28e	5	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
101½	45½	Okiep 12.42e	3	z1150	56½	52½	56½	+ 4¼
2⅛	½	Originala		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅛	3½	OrioleHo .20	2	1	5½	5½	5½	
7⅞	4	OSullivan .50	3	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
10	2	Outdr Sprt 1	3	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
14	4⅝	OverhDr .40	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	P&F Indust	2	4	13-16	¾	13-16	
20⅛	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
15½	11⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
14½	10⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	10⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
28⅛	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅝
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22	22	22	— ¼
27½	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅝
8	2⅝	P Holdg .16	104	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
58	42	PacLt pf4.75		z100	45	45	45	— ½
54¼	37¼	PacLt pf4.36		z30	40	40	40	+ ⅝
15	11⅝	PNwTel 1.12	8	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
3	⅝	Palomr Finl		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
8¼	½	Palomar MI		29	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
13-16	1-16	PalmrMI wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
13⅝	5½	PanOcean O	70	26	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
2⅛	¾	Pandl Bradf		4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6	2¼	ParaPk .10a	2	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2½	Park El .10e	4	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	1⅞	Parkwy Dis	5	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	9¼	Parsons .45e	5	18	12½	12	12	— ⅛
2⅝	½	Pat Fashion	8	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
11	2¼	Patagonia	5	22	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
16	3⅝	PatoCG .60e	2	19	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¾	4¾	Patrick Pet	7	19	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
7½	7	Paxall .60	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	1	Pease Ellm		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	1-16	PeaseEll wt		9	5-16	¼	¼	—1-16
3⅛	1½	Pemcor Inc	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
9¾	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	2	7	7	7	
12¾	6¼	PenRIE 1.15	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
1⅛	¼	Penlron Ind		1	½	½	½	
18	10½	PepBoys 1	5	4	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
7⅝	3	PeriniCp .30	4	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	½	Permaneer	7	48	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	6	33	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	Petro Lewis	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4	Phil LD .52r	3	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Phoenix Stl	3	59	4⅛	4	4	
4⅞	1⅝	PicNPa .03e	4	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Pioneer Plas	3	10	3	3	3	
5⅞	2	Pioneer Tex	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
16⅞	9	PitDeMo .80	5	9	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅞
30⅛	15¾	Pittway 1b	6	13	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
26¼	13	PlacD 1.20a	3	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	Plantronics	4	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	PNB MR wt		7	½	½	½	
14⅝	9⅝	PneuSca .80	6	z200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¾
6½	3½	Pneum .20e	2	7	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Poloron Pd		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
9½	4⅝	Polychr .29t	4	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ½
11¼	2¼	Prairie Oil	8	6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	4	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	4	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	9	51	19½	19	19	+ ⅝
10⅝	3⅛	PresRIB .28		17	4½	4	4½	
5½	1¼	Presley Cos	7	55	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
19¼	9⅝	Preston .70	4	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ¾
6¼	1⅛	PrimMt .20e	7	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14⅛	4⅛	PrpCT 1.22e	6	9	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
10⅛	7⅞	ProvGas .80	6	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	PrdRIE .20e	2	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	1⅛	PrudSdg .24	3	28	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Prud Fund		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
54⅛	40	PSCol pf4.25		z50	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ 1
3⅝	⅝	Pulte Hmes		10	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	3	33	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
20⅛	7½	Ranchrs Ex	5	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
55½	12⅛	RangrO Can	36	44	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
20¾	7⅞	Rarsbrg .80	4	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	RaedAm wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Rath Pack	11	16	3	3	3	
12⅛	6⅝	RaymPr .40	8	1	10¼	10½	10½	— ¼
18	11⅞	RelEsl 1.40a	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ 1⅛
13¼	3	RitInT 1.25e	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	1	REDM Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Reeves Telc	17	10	1	1	1	
5⅝	1½	Refrig Trns		13	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ¼
7¼	1	ReitlFd .81e		29	2¼	2¼	2¼	
45⅞	26	ReitF pf4.38		3	33	32½	33	+ 1½
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		49	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	6	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
4	1	Rep Housng		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMtIn wt		4	7-16	5-16	7-16	+ ⅛
29	14	RepNY Cp	4	31	18⅝	18	18½	
44	5⅞	ReschCtl .08		33	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
9⅞	5¾	Resistflx .30	4	x3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1	Resrtsintl A	2	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Resrtsintl B	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	¾	Rex Nor .14t		7	1	1	1	
4¼	1⅝	RH Med Svc	6	3	2	2	2	
4⅛	1	Riblet Prod		5	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅛	Richford In	3	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ¼
2¼	¾	Richton .10e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	¼	Riker Maxs		4	½	7-16	½	+1-16
⅝	¼	Riker Mx pf		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
17	7⅝	Riley Co	3	15	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	13	22	21	22	+ 1½
10⅛	4	RisdonM .36	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
34½	19½	Robintech	5	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	55	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Rockway .88	4	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Rockw Nat		25	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	3½	Rocorint .20	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Rollins Intl		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6⅝	3⅛	Rossmor Cp	7	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		36	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
38¼	15	Rowan .14	8	144	27½	27	27	— 1
18	3⅝	Rowind Inc	6	42	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	5⅝	Royal Amer	10	1	9½	9½	9½	
2⅞	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		11	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	¼	RoyBch Col	3	7	1⅛	1	1	
3¼	1	RPS Prod		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	9-16	RSC Indust	8	120	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	3	3	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
10	6	Russell .60	3	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅞	5⅛	Ryan Ho .20	10	140	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ 1⅛
3⅝	⅞	Ryersn Hay	33	12	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Salem .27t	6	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos Rst	8	103	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.46e		2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
113½	82	SDgo pf7.84		z100	90	90	90	+ 2
93	63	SDgo pf7.80		z50	72	72	72	+ 2
90	57	SDgo pf7.20		z50	69	69	69	+ 5
18⅞	8	SDie G pf.88		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
40½	27	San JW 2.26	7	2	29⅝	27¾	29⅝	+ 1½
23¾	15½	Sargt pf2.25		z100	16	16	16	+ ¾
9⅝	2⅝	Saundr L .20	5	3	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅜
8	4⅝	Schenur .60a	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Schiller Ind	6	14	2½	2½	2½	
9½	4	SciAtlan .25t	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Scope Ind	8	8	14⅝	13½	13½	— ⅞
9⅛	6	Scrivner .32	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SbdAlMll .40	3	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Sealectr Cp	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1	⅛	Seaport Cp		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Seaprt pf.56		y100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¼	Sears Ind	2	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Seas All .15e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Sec Mtg Inv	3	127	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	1-16	SecMt In wt		17	5-16	5-16	5-16	
2⅝	½	Selgm Asso		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
8¼	2¾	Semtch .21t	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6¼	3	Servisco .20	3	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		13	2	2	2	
17⅝	8⅝	SG Se pf1.70		2	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅝
2¼	1¼	Sheer Shoe	11	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4	Shaw'in .50b	3	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	ShearHay S		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅞	7-16	ShellRes .06		48	1	15-16	1	
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
22½	9¾	Shnandh Oil	7	22	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ½
29¾	13¾	Shn O pf1.25		11	21	20¾	21	+ 1⅛
18⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Med	5	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
4	1¼	Shopwell In	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Sierrcin .28	6	1	4½	4½	4½	
18	6⅝	Sifco In .36a	4	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6¼	2¾	Sigma .37t	4	2	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
5⅛	1¾	SikesCp .08		11	2	2	2	
4⅞	1¼	Silo Inc	5	6	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
3¼	2¼	SimcoS .22b	6	1	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	5	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3½	1	Sitkin SmRf	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	¾	SMD Ind	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	¾	Solitron .06		26	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
10	3¼	Sonder Brdc	3	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
13	4	Soundsn .40	3	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20¾	16½	SCEO pf1.68		z400	18¾	18½	18¾	
25⅝	21⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		19	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
97⅞	71	SCE pf7.58		2	81	81	81	
18⅞	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		8	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
16⅝	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
16	11⅞	SC 4.7pf 1.19		7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
13½	10½	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
52	28	SouRoy .86b	19	7	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Spartek .30e	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8¾	3¼	Spector .10e	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Spectro Ind	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .22	2	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14¼	9⅛	StdAllianc 1	3	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11	StdCoos 1.10	4	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
7⅝	3¼	Std Metals	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2⅞	¾	StdPrud wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	9⅝	StdShrs .40r		5	11¼	11	11	
19½	10¼	StThorn .43a	6	19	19½	19½	19½	
18¾	8	Stange .20	18	1	15	15	15	
7⅝	4	Stanly Avia	7	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	StarrlHo .30	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	StatSvL .40b	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	12½	StepnCh .44	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
1⅜	½	Sterl Electr	3	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	3	22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	69	28	4⅝	4	4⅝	
1⅛	5-16	Summit Org	4	15	½	½	½	
16¾	8	Sun Elec .60	5	4	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
7½	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	SupFdSv .32	4	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Supercr .10e	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Supindin .12	2	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Supronics	6	4	13-16	11-16	13-16	+ ¼
7⅛	¾	Susquhana		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1	3-16	SutrMtg wt		21	½	5-16	5-16	—5-16
16⅝	9¾	SW Ind .80	3	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
63	27¾	Syntex .40	14	510	34⅝	32½	32¾	— 2⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .20	5	47	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
13	8	Tasty B .90r	7	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
6¾	2¼	Techcl Oper	3	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Techcl Tape	4	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
5⅝	1⅞	TeleCom Cp	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	13-16	Tenna Corp		5	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		61	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
3½	¾	Tensor Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23	5	Teradyn Inc	4	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
17⅝	10¼	TerraC .16e	4	116	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	4⅝	TesoroPt wt		55	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	3⅝	Texasint Co	6	102	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4	1½	Texstar .17t	2	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
14	6¼	Textron wt		3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	⅞	TFICo Inc	3	35	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
11	7¼	Thrftmt .15e	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	⅝	Tigerintl wt		19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅝	7¾	Timple Ind	3	14	3¼	3	3	— ¼
8¾	4	Tokheim .20	39	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6¼	3½	ToppsGu .20	4	x3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅞	1	Town Cntry		44	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ¼
5	1⅝	Tracor Inc	5	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¾	1	Trans Lux		25	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Trnspt Pool	3	141	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅝	Treadw .23t		8	2¼	2	2	
10¼	5	TriStMtr .80	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
4¼	1¼	Tuffco Corp	12	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅝	2⅛	Turbodyne	7	20	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
18	10¼	Turnr C 1.20	4	3	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	TwinFair In	3	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	7	UGasLtd .64	11	24	8½	8	8	— ¼
9	1⅞	Un Invest		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	4½	UnA Pr .40a	7	22	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ½
3½	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	4	14	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16	+1-16
1¼	¼	UnBrand wt		129	½	7-16	½	+1-16
14½	9¾	UnCosF .45	6	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	4	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4¼	9-16	UnNat Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	1-16	UnNatCp wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		15	3-16	⅛	3-16	
7⅛	2½	UnPDye .30		4	3½	3⅜	3½	
25¼	5¾	USBan 1.65e	7	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
10¼	2⅝	US Flltr .20	4	47	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	5⅝	USLsR 1.80e	5	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1¼	5-16	US LagR wt		17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¼	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	3	17	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅞	US Radium	11	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9¾	US Red .50e	2	10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
8⅛	6	USRbR .60a	5	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	Unitek Corp	5	23	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	5¼	Unity Buy S	4	16	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Univ Cl .05b	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	UnivRun .28	3	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Univ Sav .32	9	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
3¾	1½	URS Corp	5	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	10	UtahIdSu 1	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	UV Ind wt		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	VallesSt .71t	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
18¼	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	6	170	17	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	5⅝	Valmac .60a	2	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2¾	Valspar .24	2	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
2½	1	ValueLin D		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
8	4	VanDorn .36	4	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
12¼	5¼	Veecolns .32	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
1	⅞	Verit Ind wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Vernitron	4	33	2	1⅞	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Vesely Co	28	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1⅝	5-16	Viewlex		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
6⅝	5-16	Viking Genl	2	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	⅝	Vintage Ent		3	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
4½	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
5⅛	3⅝	Vulc Inc .30	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	2½	WabMg .10e	4	9	3½	3½	3½	
6⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .28b	5	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
11	4⅝	WagnrEl .48	5	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
6 11-16	1	Walnoco Oil	8	82	3-66	2⅛	2 3-16	+1-16
6⅞	1⅜	WarC pfC.05		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	14⅝	WasPsfB .50	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.28	12	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5	2½	Watsco Inc	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Welman Co	3	10	1½	1½	1½	
7	3½	Weld Tu Am	2	12	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4⅞	2¼	Wellco .10e	4	x1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
12½	7½	WestChP .72	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15-16	⅛	Westby Fsh		6	½	½	½	
8½	2⅞	Westn Decal	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	3	58	6⅝	5¾	6¼	+ ½
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		16	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
22⅝	8½	Wstran .20a	7	68	22	21¼	21½	— ¼
13	6¾	Whippny .60	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6⅝	2⅝	Whitaker .34	3	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2¼	1¼	Whitehal Cp	3	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	7¼	Whiting .80	5	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		65	½	7-16	½	+1-16
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .72	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	4¾	Wmhous .30	3	12	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	WlishrO .05r	7	20	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	½	Winston Mil		6	1	1	1	
3⅞	1½	WolfHB .24	7	17	2¼	2	2	
8½	2⅝	Wood In .30t	14	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Wool Lt .08e		5	5 1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
11	5½	Worces Cont	4	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Work Wr .60	3	9	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	1	Wrather Cp	25	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		40	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—3-16
4¼	2	WTC Air .10	4	29	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
17	5⅝	WUI Inc .40	4	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	WyleLab .20	3	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13	6½	WymBn .50	7	13	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Wyomising	3	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Zero Mf .10e	4	14	4½	4½	4½	
4⅞	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	

European Gold Markets

Jan. 13, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	180.00	180.25	+3.00
Zurich	182.00	180.75	+3.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	183.86	184.56	+2.67

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6¾- 7¼	7½- 8	1¾- 2¼	11 -13
1 M.	7⅞- 8⅛	7 - 7½	6 - 6½	14¼-14¾
3 M.	8¼- 8⅝	6⅞- 7⅜	7 - 7½	16 -16½
6 M.	8¼- 8⅝	6⅞- 7⅜	6¾- 7½	15½-16
1 Y.	8⅛- 8⅞	7 - 7½	7⅛- 7⅝	15 -15½

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1974-75 High	Low
Amsterdam	83.80	81.30	83.80	77.00
Brussels	110.09	108.65	110.09	106.43
Frankfurt	117.99	117.54	117.99	110.56
London 30	165.50	159.70	339.00	146.00
London 500	71.03	67.57	150.61	63.49
Milan	87.66	86.49	87.66	85.98
Paris	109.60	109.70	109.70	99.70
Sydney	294.62	292.56	295.99	289.88
Tokyo (n)	269.08	269.23	276.04	263.24
Tokyo (o)	3,657.82	3,658.21	3,777.40	3,627.04
Zurich	233.60	233.00	233.60	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

FCE Quotations

Jan. 14, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	649	653	657	664
654.18	offer	659	669	674	684
FTI	bid	163	165	167	170
165.5	offer	170	175	180	185
TKDJ	bid	3550	3550	3500	3600
3657.82	offer	3700	3750	3800	3900
Prem. Gas	bid	119	120	117	117
118.50	offer	122	124	122	124
Gasoil	bid	89	88	90	92
89.50	offer	93	93	95	98

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerkstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16182. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

(CDR's)

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of August 20th, 1974, the undersigned announces that the original shares from 5% free distribution have been received.

As from January 13th, 1975 one new CDR Makita Electric Works Ltd. cum cp. No. 6 and talon will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 20 div. cps. No. 4 of CDR's Makita Electric Works Ltd.

After February 28th, 1975 the equivalent of the CDR's, which have been claimed by the holders of div. cp. No. 4, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

Further the undersigned announces that as from January 13th, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 5 of the CDR's Makita Electric Works Ltd. each repr. 50 orig. shs. will be payable with Dfls 1.76 net, (div. per record-date 8-22-74; gross Yen 5.—p.sh.), after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.50 = Dfls. —.31 per CDR.

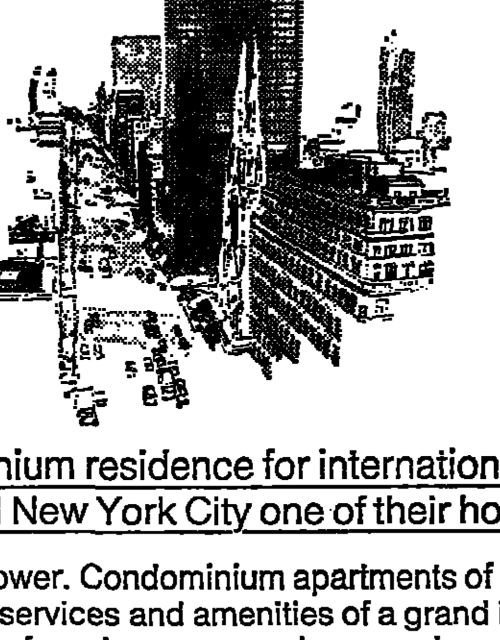
Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese tax (Yen 50.— = Dfls. —.41) will be deducted.

After 3-31-75 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanese tax with Dfls. 1.66 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 8th, 1975.

Artist's rendering of Olympic Tower at completion of construction



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Now. Olympic Tower. Condominium apartments of considerable importance. The services and amenities of a grand international hotel. A location of maximum convenience and prestige. A new indoor park, promenade and waterfall for Fifth Avenue. The first New York residential address for the citizens of the world. A landmark ahead of its time.

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Sponsor: Arlen Realty & Development Corp., and Victory Development Corporation.
Worldwide Marketing Consultants: Arlen Communities Corp.
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International Herald Tribune

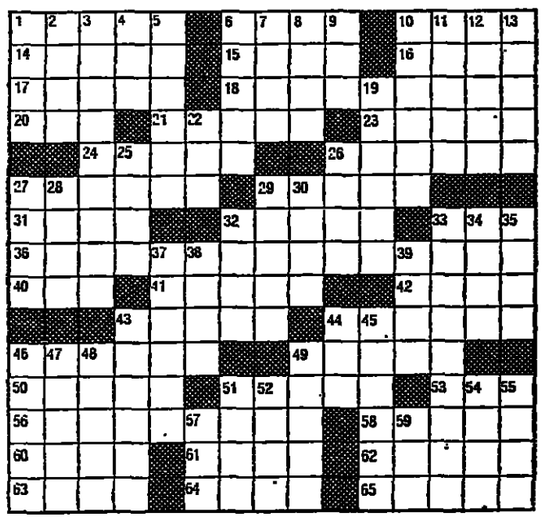
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 One on the way
6 Noisy god
10 *Do the light* fantastic
14 Habituate
15 Prefix for gram or drome
16 Calhoun
17 Pondered
18 Old and new fads, with 3 Down
20 N. Y. time
21 Radio tube
23 Chemical compound
24 White poplar
26 —— beck and call
27 Francis and others
29 *Solitary one*
31 Sympathetic response
32 Meat cuts
33 Youth group: Abbr.
36 *Major De Sica* film
40 "—— got the whole world . . ."
41 Miss Bayes et al.
42 Soup ingredient
43 —— pushers
44 Superficial appearance
46 On the go
49 Canvas supporter
50 Mutiny name
51 "—— Angels"
53 Islands in Arafura Sea
56 Cyclists' meccas
58 Heating vessels
60 —— *Lisa*
61 Melody
62 Family member
63 French handle
64 Soaks
65 Alleviates

DOWN

1 Top, in Tours
2 Burden
3 See 18 Across
4 Prior to
5 Flush
6 Western resort
7 Hogs or Marble
8 French river
9 Carew of baseball
10 Earthquake forerunner
11 Pitcher Roberts
12 Turkish decree
13 Ritual heaps
19 "Have you heard the ——?"
22 French pronoun
25 Kind of tube
26 Wife of Henry VIII
27 Sister of Amy and Jo
28 Result of over-cycling
29 Making all stops
30 Removes a bicycle squeak
32 Harp of the sky
33 *City cyclists'* concerns
34 Withered
35 At a distance
37 "—— saw a purple . . ."
38 Black-chamber concern
39 Sharpen
43 Feathers
44 Worth: Abbr.
45 Ancient Jewish sect member
46 Mexican village of Spanish conquest
47 Fowl
48 Look here!, in Paris
49 Wagnerian girl et al.
51 Leveret
52 Prepare copy
54 Cyclists' event
55 Customs
57 Scull
59 —— Juana



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	MILAN	2	36	Fog
ANKARA	—11	12	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—1	30	Cloudy
ATHENS	5	41	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—13	9	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	46	Cloudy	NEW YORK	—7	20	Cloudy
BERLIN	3	48	Rain	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy	OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Fog	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy	SOFIA	—3	27	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	8	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	7	45	Clear
EDINBURGH	7	45	Showers	TEL AVIV	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Rain	TUNIS	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	VENICE	—1	30	Fog
GENEVA	2	36	Fog	VIENNA	0	32	Fog
HELSINKI	4	39	Overcast	WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	4	39	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
LISBON	12	53	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	48	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

January 13, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

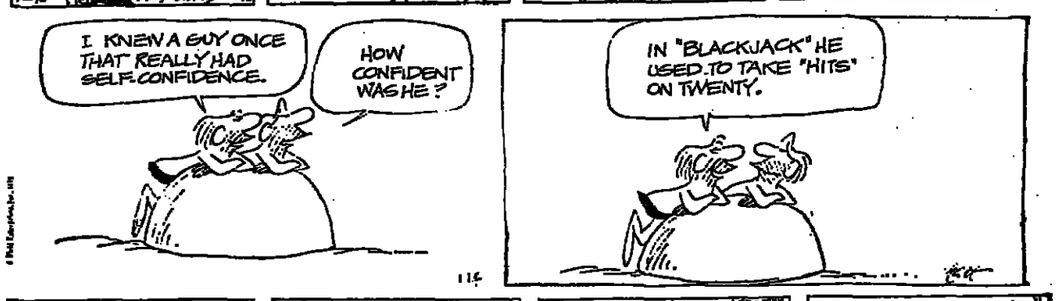
(w) Alexander Fund	$3.34
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.13
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF61.45
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$61.72
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$6.49
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$3.45
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bluebond	SF134.30
— (d) Combi-r	SF559.00
— (d) Grobar	SF402
— (d) Stockbar	SF714
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$26.53
(w) Brownstone	$11.48
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$8.38
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.20
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$10.48
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.96
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF902
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$500.53
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$6.93
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$9.71
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.53
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF322.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF65.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF56.25
— (d) Energievalor	SF58.75
— (d) Usec	SF357.00
— (d) Europa-valor	SF111.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$2.94
G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$10.43
— (w) G.S. America Fd.	$7.96
— (w) G.S. Income Fd.	$1.78
(w) D.G.C.	$34.80
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$7.93
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.16
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 6.179
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.38
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.07
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv Fd.	$11.19
(w) Europe Obligations	LF900
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$3.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.18
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$11.68
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$18.44
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$7.59
(d) Fiducem	BF761
(w) First Int'l'l Fd.	$100.33
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.21
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$21.33
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$15.91
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$49.87
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$15.21
(d) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,605
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF73.91
(d) Fonditalia	$9.44
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.77
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.)	$9.73
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$6.05
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (s) Berry Int'l Fund	$2.33
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$18.02
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.03
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$8.51
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4,940
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet	$19.49
(d) Icofund	$3.73
(w) Ingrow	$23.00
(d) Interfund S.A.	$6.94
(d) Interitalia	Lire 6,704
(w) Intermarket Fund	$93.15
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.38
(r) Int'l Invest Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$3.29
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.57
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$21.14
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$3.10
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.82
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$11.86
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$37.21
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$11.04
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$—.—
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$22.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$10.04
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,449
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F	$7.76
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$13.67
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$23.09
L. & B.T MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF335.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund.	SF350.00
(w) Luxfund	$17.20
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.24
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.46
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.73
(w) N.A.M.F.	$48.40
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$3.93
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.61
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.715
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$16.46
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,329
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,323
(d) Rentinvest	LF764
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.57
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.60
— (d) Global Fund	$3.98
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF44.95
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$10.49
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.11
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.56
— (w. Shareholders Excal.	$4.44
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF21.31
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF3.97
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$6.38
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM51.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Esh.	SF1,433
— (r) Securwiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$138.89
(w) Star Fund	$5.61
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$5.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF376.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF36.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF261.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF189.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF69.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF13.85
(w) Talen: Global Fund	$5.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$13.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$25.05
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.75
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$0.87
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$1.89
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF28.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF69.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF69.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF101.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF75.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF53.00
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF52.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF297.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF284.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF173.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantictonds	DM13.65
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.68
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.90
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM46.50
(w) United Cap. for Fd.	$2.09
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$9.82
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$4.64
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,040.58
(w) West Proprietary N V	$1,166.54
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$376.46
(w) Worldwide Securities	$29.62
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,707.04

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New. N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

PEANUTS



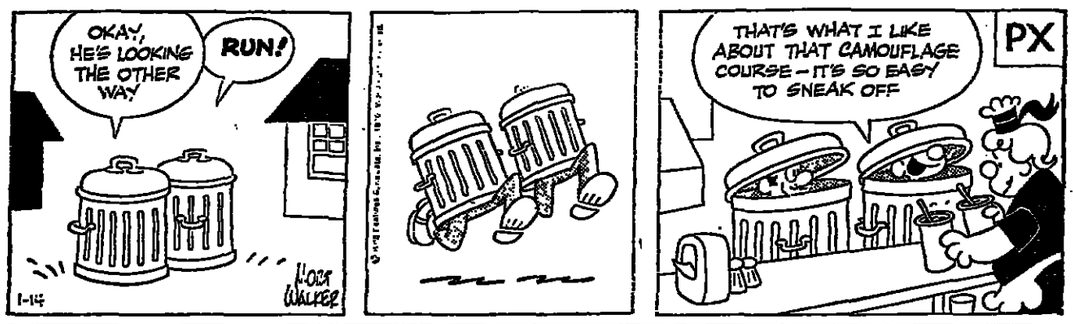
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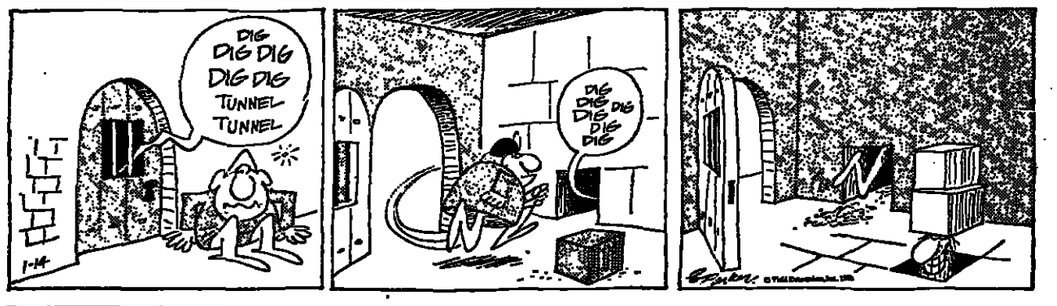
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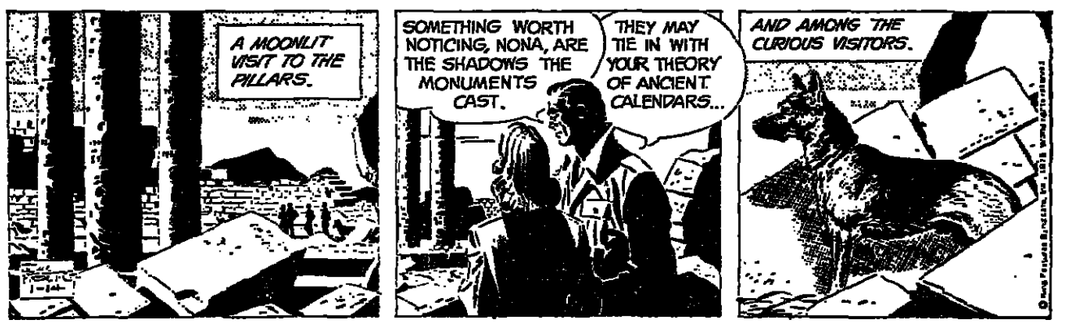
ANDY CAPP



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by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAVEE

YALIG

TINEKT

SLIFSO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CABLE FAINT HAIRDO PANTRY
Answer: *This kind of skin might be upsetting* — BANANA

DENNIS THE MENACE

"QUICK! CALL THE VET... RUFF ATE SOME CAT FOOD!"

BOOKS

BEFORE MY TIME

By Maureen Howard. Little, Brown. 241 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I'M sorry I had time for only one reading of Maureen Howard's new novel, "Before My Time." (Her earlier books were "Not A Word About Nightingales" and "Bridgeport Bus.")

For though it is most decidedly the sort of story whose action compels one's attention and whose characters spring to life on the page, it is not really until the end—when Mrs. Howard's heroine, Laura Quinn, "stands framed in the window" of her bedroom and "like so many American heroes... fixes on the one flickering light on the horizon, her doubt like new knowledge in her heart"—that one begins to appreciate the complexity of the book and to see with what technical virtuosity she has made her illusion stand for so much space and time of reality.

So I can offer only some essentials. The novel's surface story is simple enough—almost schematic. It tells of a generational confrontation between the novel's 40-year-old quasi-narrator and the adolescent son of her cousin. The narrator, Laura Quinn, is the author of nonfiction books "of surface value to our time," the mother of two, and the wife of a successful Boston lawyer of distinguished background.

Her "rival," Jimmy Cogan, "is a boy of 17 who lives at home in the Bronx. His story is the usual one of adolescence: endless tortures, and temptations, insatiable desires, a satisfying rebellion and at rare moments an exhilarating freedom." At the moment of the novel's beginning, he is about to enter his freshman year at Fordham (a great triumph for his aspiring but down-at-heels family), but he has fallen in with a crowd of mystical hippies, has been framed in their bizarre scheme to blow up the New York Public Library, and is staying with Laura and her family until his hearing comes up.

Simple, schematic, and familiar: Laura half falls in love with Jimmy, half resents his innocent-eyed disdain for the complexities of history. She is determined to explain things to him and us ("It's my history against his and my life against his"). "Certain proprieties," Laura silently admonishes Jimmy. "You don't come into my kitchen, sleep still in the corners of your beguiling green eyes and imply that I am not a soul mate (rolling in nuts and natural honey) to the man I have lived with for 15 years. That I do not *dig* him after two difficult pregnancies, his nervous breakdown, my slipped disk, his unsuccessful congressional campaign resulting in financial disaster, my humiliating affair with a local painter, his mother's death by slow suffocation in our guest room, and our little girl with two winters of viral pneumonia. What the hell do you mean *dig*?"

It's familiar, all right, but what a wealth of characters Mrs. Howard brings to life as she fills in the abyss between Laura and Jimmy.

And what narrative drive Mrs. Howard manages to generate as she zigzags back and forth between Jimmy's family history and Laura's, gradually shading in what comes to stand for a veritable sociology of American classes, ranging all the way from poor Italian immigrants to high Boston "muck-a-mucks" (and there isn't a cliché in the entire carload).

For, as if the outcome of the individual histories weren't sufficient to hold our attention, *there is* also the suspense built up by Miss Howard's narrative technique—which slowly evolves from conventional omniscient to confessional ("I know that you can escape from this hellish and beautiful country but I would never want to, never: and I am contemptuous of those who do.") To cinematic ("III scenario: before my time. From this point on—to the end let us say—I would like to picture for you quick-moving scenes").

What is Mrs. Howard driving at with this stylistic evolution? I am not sure. I know that she has shown us blood that is thicker than water, and history more eloquent than ideology. I know that when Laura destroys the research of her book on women succeeding in politics, she is epiphanizing the novel's deepest message that there *is* more to liberation than accession to power.

I know that "Before My Time" sends out tendrils that touch our deepest contemporary concerns—from the conflict between reason and mysticism, to the failure of the melting pot to melt. But how Mrs. Howard does it—how her technique informs her effects—I'm not at all certain. Which is why I look forward to reading this novel again.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Search Is Set For Grave of Francis Drake

CHARLESTON, S.C., Jan. 1 (AP).—Plans to search for the grave of Sir Francis Drake and Spanish and British shipwrecks off the coast of Panama have been announced by Sydney Wignall, the British historian and marine archaeologist.

Mr. Wignall was among more than 500 persons from several continents attending the joint meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the International Conference on Underwater Archaeology.

The joint meeting is sponsored by the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Wignall said that the expedition, "Marine Archaeological Project Panama," is supported by the Council for Nautical Archaeology.

An international team of scientists will be supervised by Dr. Reina Torres de Arauz, head of the Panama National Museum Authorities.

Its goals include finding the location of the lead coffin in which the English explorer Sir Francis Drake was buried at sea outside the harbor of Portobelo.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	R	Y	■	B	O	I	L	■	E	L	I	D	E
E	L	I	A	■	A	N	D	I	■	L	A	M	E	D
M	I	N	N	■	D	E	E	P	■	P	U	R	P	L	E
S	I	T	K	A	■	R	A	P	A	■	D	E	A	N
■	■	I	S	T	H	■	T	O	R	E	■	L	Y	S
B	I	N	■	T	O	G	O	L	A	N	D	■	■	■
O	N	T	H	E	G	O	■	I	N	D	I	A	N	A
S	C	I	E	N	C	E	■	P	O	O	D	L	E	S
C	A	N	A	D	A	S	■	P	I	R	O	G	U	E
■	■	■	D	E	L	T	O	I	D	S	■	O	N	A
P	O	S	■	D	L	O	S	■	S	E	A	N	■	■
A	T	T	A	■	E	S	S	E	■	R	O	Q	U	E
C	H	E	C	K	R	E	I	N	S	■	R	U	N	T
K	E	E	N	E	■	E	F	T	S	■	T	I	T	O
A	R	D	E	N	■	D	Y	E	S	■	A	N	O	N

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South was allowed to buy the contract in four hearts after the sequence shown. East-West should have found a way to reach five diamonds, which needs only a winning diamond finesse, indicated by the bidding, to succeed. East was at fault in opening one club, since his strength did not justify a later reverse into diamonds. If he had opened one diamond, treating the hand as a five-five distribution, he might have ventured to bid his clubs later in spite of the unfavorable vulnerability.

A diamond was led against four hearts, and success hinged on the handling of the spade suit. Clearly this suit had to be left to a late stage, when the minor suits have been eliminated.

East won the first diamond trick with the ten and continued with the ace. South ruffed, led a heart to the jack and ruffed the diamond queen. The remaining trump was drawn, and it was time to think about the distribution. If the spades were split three-three, with the ace and king divided, all was lost. But if either defender held a doubleton high honor in spades it would be desirable to make him play second when the suit was attacked.

At first sight, it might seem that East could have four spades, since he was known to have been void in hearts. But the diamonds spots provided a clue: West had led the three, and had not produced the two subsequently. It appeared that East held five diamonds, and his opening one-club bid could be presumed to be a six-carder.

South therefore cashed his two club winners, ending in the dummy, and led a low spade. East ducked, and the queen was taken by the king. East had to win the next spade trick and give a ruff-and-sluff, so it did not matter whether or not the jack was played from dummy. This play was due to succeed not only when East held a high doubleton spade but also when the ace-king were in the same hand.

NORTH
♠ J 8 4 3
♡ A 7 6 2
◇ Q 6 5
♣ K Q

WEST
♠ K 10 9 6
♡ 7 4
◇ 9 7 4 3
♣ 10 7 4

EAST (D)
♠ A 7
♡ —
◇ A K J 10 2
♣ J 9 8 6 3 2

SOUTH
♠ Q 5 2
♡ K Q 10 9 8 5 3
◇ 8
♣ A 5

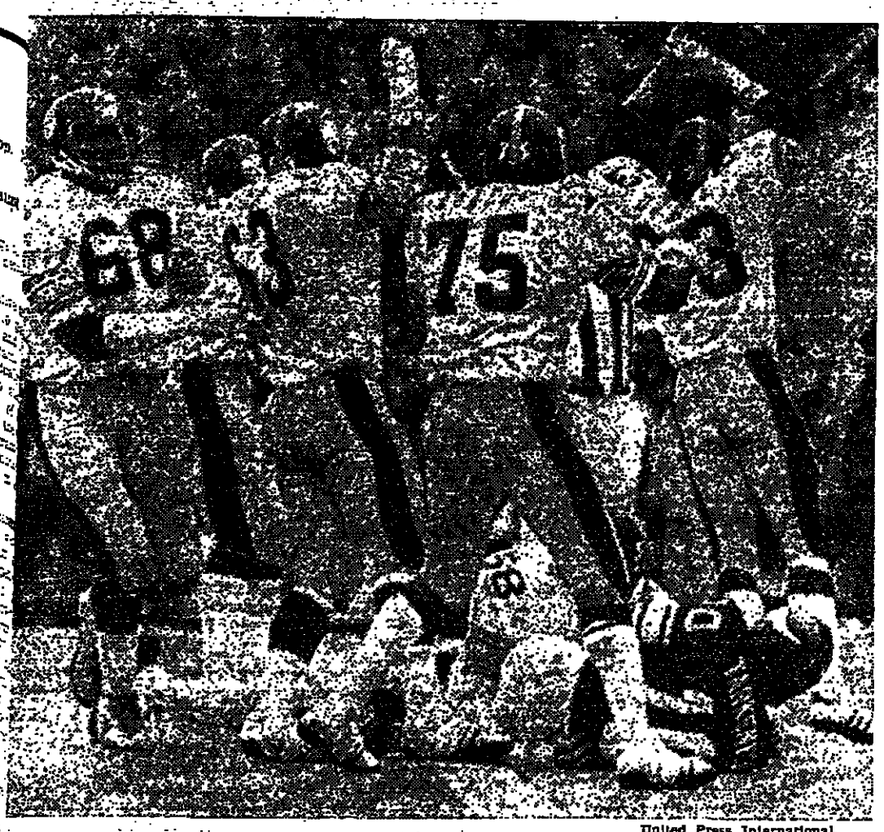
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♣	1 ♡	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond three.

هكذا من الأصل

Steelers' Statistics Tell Story of Super Bowl Victory Over Vikings



United Press International.

AYING IT SAFE—Linebacker Jack Lambert is on top of Vikings' Fran Tarkenton Minnesota's end zone for a two-point safety. Cheering the play is the Pittsburgh e, from left to right: L.C. Greenwood, Earnie Holmes, Joe Greene and Mike Wagner.

Harris Runs, Defense Lead to 16-6 Triumph

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (NYT).—On the scoreboard the Steelers won the Super Bowl yesterday, 16-6, but other figures reveal the domination of Pittsburgh. The Steelers rushed for 249 yards, including a record 158 by Franco Harris, and limited the Minnesota Vikings to 21 yards rushing.

"I was surprised I had that many yards," Harris said, "but I wasn't thinking about it that much either."

Harris was awarded his choice of an American Motors automobile by Sport Magazine as the game's most valuable player in a vote of the Professional Football Writers Association.

"I had a head cold," Harris said, "but you can't let a cold stop you. There's no cure for it anyway."

"We're not jumping up and down, but we may be later when it all sinks in," added Harris, who clutched a victory cigar in his bloody left hand.

Harris's cigar had come from Steeler owner Art Rooney, the 73-year-old Irishman who waited 42 years for his team's first National Football League title.

Characteristically, Rooney wasn't grinning from ear to ear either, but he glowed with contentment.

"This is the biggest thrill in my life," he said in the Steelers' crowded, steamy dressing room at Tulane Stadium.

"We've been confident the past three years that this team had the ability to win the Super Bowl," Rooney added.

Rocky Bleier, the Steelers' other runner, who gained 65 yards, disclosed that a new counter-drive play had been inserted into the game plan during the week.

"It was our best play," Bleier said. "And we ran at Alan Page in the belief that was the best way to handle him."

Wall of Stone

Andy Russell, the linebacker who calls the Steelers' defensive signals, credited their "stone 4-3" defense with stopping the Vikings' running game.

"You can't run wide against it," Russell said. "And you can't pull your guards. It forces you to attack the defensive strength."

In the defensive alignment, Joe Greene and Ernie Holmes, the two tackles, line up with one over the center and the other just off the center's shoulders.

"It confuses their offensive blocking scheme," said Chuck Noll, the Steeler coach. "I can't think of anything more fitting than for our defense to shut them out."

"This is indicative of how we have been all year," said Noll. "Our defense has shut people down and our offense has done whatever it took to win the ballgame."

Noll was then informed that his defensive unit had allowed the Vikings only 21 yards rushing after having given up just 29 yards on the ground to Oakland in the AFC championship game two weeks ago in enemy territory.

"Is that right? Gee, that's great. I think we have the most physical ballclub I've ever seen," Noll said.

And Noll did not wait for the inevitable question about the turning point of the game. He *volunteered the information.*

"I think the real crusher was when we stopped them at the five in the fourth quarter without giving up any points," the coach said. "I think if you're looking for a turning point, that was it."

The Vikings' only touchdown developed on a blocked Steelers' punt in the fourth quarter.

"Even in my wildest dreams I didn't think I'd get as big a charge of winning the Super Bowl as I have," Greene said. "I'm a fan. And every Super Bowl day in the past, I sat there watching it on TV and envying the guys that won and today I was there."

A High Point

Greene intercepted a pass to kill one Minnesota drive and pounced on Chuck Foreman's fumble at the Pittsburgh seven-yard line to erase another Viking opportunity. But the Viking touchdown came moments after the fumble recovery.

As he was walking off the field after the game, Greene said he thought about Art Rooney sr., the Steelers' owner. "And I was happy for Chuck Noll and the whole team because we've really had the highs and lows this season. And this is what makes it so nice."

Then he thought of the Vikings. "Whatever I can feel for them I feel. Because to lose in this game has got to be the lowest thing that can happen." It has happened to Minnesota three times.

Late in the first half, Glen Edwards, a Steeler safety, produced an interception in front of the Pittsburgh goal.

The ball ricocheted to Mel Blount, a Steeler cornerback, at the goal line to stop another Viking opportunity.

Perhaps the most content Steeler was Terry Bradshaw, the quarterback labeled by some observers as "too dumb" to guide a Super Bowl championship.

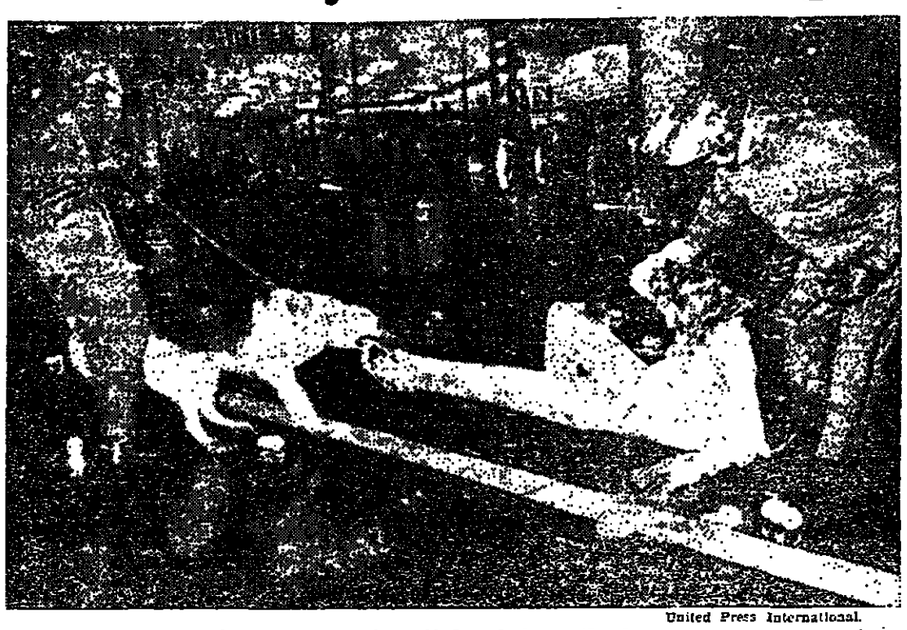
"I've faced a lot of adversity," Bradshaw said. "I withstood the trials and that enabled me, that and my personal faith in God, to do this. I've looked at all sides, being a hero and being a jerk. I think I can handle winning the Super Bowl very well."

"I saw John Gilliam coming across out of the corner of my eye," Edwards said. "I knew I had to give him a blow and hope he would cough the ball up. Five

Does Pittsburgh have a dynasty in the making?

"If we play like we can and keep things in perspective, we'll be winning football games for a long time," said Harris.

"Give me some time to enjoy this one first," said linebacker Jack Ham.



United Press International.

ON THE OFFENSE—Police officers in Pittsburgh have the help of a dog in arresting youth who refused to move from the street during victory celebration. Police reported that 60 persons were injured, including two police officers, and 250 more arrested for disorderly conduct and intoxication. There were no serious injuries in downtown rioting.

Minnesota Says It Was a Bad Day

EW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (NYT).
or the third time and for the ond consecutive year, the Minsota Vikings endured yesterday embarrassment of losing the per Bowl game.

"It wasn't a very good game," id Bud Grant, the Viking ach. "Neither team got here aying this kind of football. ere were enough chances for th teams to win a number of nes with all the penalties, inrceptions and fumbles."

Grant complained in particular out a play on which the offials ruled that Larry Brown, a teeler tight end, had not fumled.

"From our vantage point," rant said, "Brown had not eached the ground when the all came loose. Our bench re*acted immediately. There wasn't* ny question in their mind that was a fumble, but the officials led the ball dead. But that's e way the game went—it was st a succession of errors by all ree teams." (The third team ant referred to was the offis.)

At the time the Vikings trailed, midway in the fourth quar. Instead of the Vikings taking session on their 28-yard line, Steelers had a first down ne after Terry Bradshaw's pass Brown for a 30-yard gain en ite to their clinching touchwn.

The Big Play

"Our feeling," Grant continued, as there was no question that was not down. The official o called it was across the field behind him and the official o ruled it our ball was in front the play.

When they didn't give it to it became a very big play, *ger than any we could make,* it turned out."

ran Tarkenton, the Viking arterback who was harassed the Steelers' pass-rush, conded the Vikings were not frusted or dejected by another per Bowl defeat.

"We came to win and we ldn't do it," Tarkenton said. hey were the best football m. They deserved to win. ey did it, we didn't. We didn't pitalize on our opportunities and they did. Sometimes you have to capitalize on opportunities instead of playing great football and that we didn't do."

Tarkenton added, "They were too good for us.

"Like Oakland, we never were able to establish a running game. Maybe we didn't go through the right holes. But what difference does it make now?

"Their defense was simply too good. If Kofax is pitching, you don't score many runs."

Tarkenton said he didn't know exactly what happened on the fumbled pitchout to Dave Osborn in the first period in which Tarkenton recovered across the goal line for the first safety in Super Bowl history.

"I thought I downed it before it went into the end zone," he said.

In the adjacent locker room, the Steelers were still enjoying their distinction of joining the Green Bay Packers and the New York Jets as the only teams to win the Super Bowl in their first appearance. But quickly, the Vikings' locker room emptied. Soon they were on chartered buses leaving for their hotel.



Associated Press.

MISSING THE POINTS—Pittsburgh kicker Gerela misses a field goal and holder Bob Walden shows disappointment.

Miller Off to a Record Start

By Leonard Koppett

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 13 (NYT).—Johnny Miller, who broke a Jack Nicklaus record for money won last year, started off this year by shattering a competitive record held by Arnold Palmer.

Miller won the Phoenix Open yesterday by a 14-stroke margin over Jerry Heard, completing the four rounds in 24 strokes under par. His 260 total was the second lowest 72-hole total on record in the pro golf tour, which goes back more than half a century. His margin of victory erased the record of 12 set by Palmer in 1962, also in Phoenix.

Having fired a 67, a 61 and 68 on the first three days on the chilly but sunny Phoenix Country Club par-71 layout, Miller started yesterday with a seven-stroke lead over Mike Hill and came in with a 64. Heard shot a 65, including an eagle on the par-5 13th, to take second.

And between them, these two 27-year-old Californians, who have been close friends ever since they played in a junior tournament together at the age of 12, knocked holes in the "grasshopper and the ants" theory of golf practice. Miller had done hardly any playing or practicing since his last victory in Japan in December; and Heard, who said he had intended to work hard between seasons, got lazy and spent a lot of time flying model airplanes, "which I'd always wanted to do as a kid."

"I can't believe I had it so much under par," said Miller, who had declared earlier that he himself didn't know if he was "for real."

"He's the greatest golfer in the world, there's no doubt about it," said Heard. "I never thought I'd see anyone greater than Nicklaus, but I believe that if Nicklaus is at his best and Johnny is at his best, Johnny would win now."

Miller posted two eagles and 25 birdies in his four rounds, which means he broke par on three of every eight holes. He had three bogies and one double bogey.

"And I actually laughed when *that happened," he said. "I'd* never done that before. I'm pretty relaxed out there, and I try to be—and why shouldn't I be relaxed when I'm so many strokes ahead? Actually, my last three tournaments were one-sided.

"When I got to 14 under, my goal became to shoot in the 250s if that was possible. I doubt I'll ever get another chance to do that. But it's a matter of creating motivation. I feel a responsibility to be as good as I can be whenever I play in public, and with so big a lead you might let down and look foolish, so I focused on trying for a 259 or better." The lowest score on record is a 257 by Milce Souchock in 1955.

Last year, Miller won eight tour events and earned $353,021. He picked up his first $60,000 of 1975 yesterday.

Nicklaus has always been a model for Miller, so it meant something extra to him that his earnings last year broke (by $23,000) a mark Nicklaus established in 1972. Miller knows that Nicklaus won 16 titles in his first five years as a pro—and this was Miller's 12th victory in the first tournament of his fifth year. Nicklaus, Palmer and Gary Player passed up this event.

What can Miller do for an encore?

"Just try to do my best and stay relaxed," Miller said.

LEADING SCORES

Johnny Miller, $60,000.. 67-61-68-64—260
Jerry Heard, $17,100 .. 74-66-67-65—274
Tommy Aaron, $10,650.. 68-72-65-67—272
Mike Hill, $7,050..... 71-62-69-74—277
Roy Pace, $6,150..... 68-69-69-73—279
J.C. Snead, $5,400..... 68-72-67-72—279
Dick Lotz, $4,905..... 69-63-72-71—275
John Mahaffey, $4,905.. 67-71-72-70—280
Gene Littler, $4,095..... 71-67-70-72—280
Tom Watson, $4,095..... 72-71-63-68—280

Beats Thoeni in Slalom

Gros Takes Cup Ski Lead With Victory

ADELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Defending champion Piero Gros of Italy took the lead in this season's World Cup skiing when he won a giant slalom duel against his compatriot Gustavo Thoeni here today.

Gros, 20, edged world slalom titleholder Thoeni by a total of one-fifth over the two runs.

Gros's 25 points today gave him a total of 120, one more than Austria's downhill ace Franz Klammer, who led the standings before the giant slalom but failed to score today.

It was the 11th World Cup victory overall for the powerful Italian and his fourth successive giant slalom triumph, but it was Thoeni, 23, who clocked the best time for either leg, a 1 minute 20.37 seconds on his second run down the 60-gate course.

Gros zipped down in a time of 1:21.19 to lead the 103 starters after the first leg and to hold a 0.82 second lead over Thoeni.

Thoeni, World Cup champion from 1971 to 1973, produced a strong second run, twisting and turning perfectly through the gates. His overall time was 2:42.88; Gros clocked 3:42.60.

The race was a disappointment for Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, 18, who narrowly defeated Gros in a World Cup slalom at Wengen, Switzerland, yesterday. Stenmark, who shared third spot with Thoeni in the World Cup classification before today's event, fell in the first leg.

Werner Mattle, 25, took third place to spearhead an unexpectedly successful Swiss team performance, but no skier seriously challenged the two Italians. Four Swiss racers were in the top 10.

It was the best performance of the year for Mattle, who won the Adelboden giant slalom in 1972, the last time Switzerland had four men in the top 10 of a World Cup event. The fourth place of Austrian Thomas Hauser, 21, also represented his best result of the season.

Klammer, who has been unbeatable in the downhill, showed once more that his talents do not extend to the slaloms. He finished 18th, more than six-and-a-half seconds behind Gros.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Piero Gros, Italy, 2:42.60 (1:21.19—1:21.41)
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 2:42.88 (1:22.01—1:20.87)
3. Werner Mattle, Switz., 2:45.31 (1:23.28—1:22.03)
4. Thomas Hauser, Austria, 2:45.52 (1:22.77—1:22.75)
5. Engelhard Pargaetzi, Switz., 2:46.62 (1:23.38—1:23.24)
6. Hans Hinterseer, Austria, 2:47.08 (1:23.47—1:23.61)
7. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, 2:47.20 (1:24.17—1:23.13)
8. *Heinz Hemmi, Switz., 2:47.47 (1:23.80—1:23.67)*
9. Ernest Good, Switz., 2:47.73 (1:23.99—1:24.64)
10. Erik Haaker, Norway, 2:47.77 (1:23.21—1:24.56)

MEN'S CUP STANDINGS

1. Piero Gros, Italy, 120 pts.
2. Franz Klammer, Austria, 119.
3. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 90.
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 70.
5. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 66.
6. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, 52.
7. Erik Haaker, Norway, 51.
8. Herbert Plank, Italy, 48.
9. Faustno Radici, Italy, 30.
Josef Walcher, Austria, 30.

Ali, Wepner Fight Tentatively Set For Cleveland

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP).—Muhammad Ali has conditionally agreed to defend his heavyweight boxing title March 2 against Chuck Wepner in Cleveland but a fight with Ron Lyle is still a possibility, Ali's manager has said.

Herbert Muhammad said the Wepner match wasn't the fight he wanted for Ali but it was the best that could be arranged after more than a month of negotiations with Madison Square Garden for a Lyle figh .

"After more than a month of hawking, I got sick of it and got caught playing the hand I was bluffing with," said Muhammad in a telephone interview.

He said the Wepner fight is conditional on promoter Don King raising $1.5 million for Ali. If King doesn't come up with the money by Tuesday, Muhammad said he will sign with Garden officials who would give Ali $2.2 million to meet Lyle.

Two other promoters offered more than $2 million for an Ali-Lyle fight in New York, Muhammad said, but they refused to come with additional tax money.

King arranged the last world title fight, in October, when Ali regained his crown b knocking out George Foreman in Zaire. Each fighter then earned $5 million.

Among those competing with King for an Ali title fight was British financier Jarvis Astaire; John Daley, co-promoter with King for the Zaire bout, and the Garden.

Gottfried Tops Osborne

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 13 (AP).—Brian Gottfried defeated fellow American Jim Osborne 6-4, 6-7, 6-1 yesterday to win his second straight men's singles title in the Pacific Coast indoor tennis championships.

Chile Defeats Brazil

SANTIAGO, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Chile beat Brazil, 4-1, in the South American Zone final of the Davis Cup which ended here yesterday. Tomas Koch beat Jaime Pinto, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, in the last singles to give the Brazilian team its only victory.

Indiana's Defense Rewards Its Fans With Hamburgers

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Indiana is embarrassing more college basketball teams. A hamburger chain, with two franchises in Bloomington, Ind., was right up Saturday by the overwhelming power of the nation's top-ranked team.

The chain offered a free hamburger, french fries and a soft drink to anyone with a ticket stub from a game in which the Hoosiers held an opponent under 50 points. The chain thought it was a safe promotion going. It was fooled. Unbeaten Indiana overwhelmed Iowa, 102-49, for its 15th victory.

A spokesman for the chain said the Hoosiers' feat cost one restaurant 2,966 dinners, and another 1,937. That left 11,903 ticket stubs from the game unaccounted for. Luckily, the offer was good only the day of the game. However, a company official said the promotion will continue for the remainder of the season.

Quinn Buckner and Kent Benson each scored 16 points for Indiana, which ran its winning streak to 17 straight games, equaling a 1953 school record.

"They're a tremendous team," said Lute Olsen, the Iowa coach, "and we didn't even deserve to be on the same floor with them. We didn't handle the pressure with our guards. With that pressure, you need good ballplayers in the backcourt that can control the ball.

"I thought two weeks ago that Indiana was the nation's No. 1 team, and I still feel the same way. They are a great club and they should go all the way."

Besides Indiana's one-sided triumph, the other major surprise in the Big 10 conference was Michigan State's 86-78 upset of 11th-ranked Michigan. Terry Furlow scored a career-high of 33 points to lead the Spartan success.

Michigan State has made up for lost time since the family spat last Saturday when 10 players staged a wildcat walkout and a team of reserves was routed by Indiana, 107-55. The Spartans have now beaten Ohio State and Michigan in successive games.

Other than Indiana, the University of California, Los Angeles, and Louisville are the nation's other major unbeaten teams. UCLA, with Dave Meyers and Ralph Drollinger each scoring 17 points, beat Washington State, 77-69, for its second straight Pacific-Eight Conference triumph, its 12th triumph of the season and its 75th in a row at home in Pauley Pavilion.

Louisville used the shooting of Allen Murphy and Junior Bridgeman to defeat New Mexico State, the nation's top defensive team, 82-69, for its 11th victory. Before the game New Mexico State had limited opposing teams to 53.9 points.

Maryland outscored Wake Forest, 18-0, during an eight-minute second-half span and won, 89-73, despite a 32-point performance by Skip Brown. The victory gave the Terrapins the Atlantic Coast Conference lead.

Kentucky's seven-game winning streak came abruptly to an end as Auburn, led by Mike Mitchell, a freshman, surprised the Wildcats, 90-85, in Southeastern Conference play.

While everyone else was trying to play basketball, Jim Padgett, the coach of Nevada-Reno, was fighting. He struck Don Jackson, a Loyola of Los Angeles forward, in the face after Jackson fought with Padgett's son, Pete, during a game which Loyola won, 109-84.

Jackson was guarding Padgett at center and fouled him in the first half. Padgett hit Jackson, and the two circled the court, exchanging punches. After the players separated the two, the elder Padgett hit Jackson with what one observer termed "a right moon." Both players and the coach were thrown out of the game.

LaSalle, the best team in the East, defeated Niagara, 81-71, for its 12th victory in 13 games as Joe Bryant scored 27 points and teammate Charlie Wise added 24.

In the Ivy League, Mickey Steverer had a perfect night in 12 tries at the free-throw line to pace Princeton to a 67-57 victory over Harvard. It was the Tigers' third straight league triumph.

Adrian Dantley, the nation's leading scorer, collected 37 points and grabbed 15 rebounds in Notre Dame's 125-90 rout of Villanova.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	26	14	.650	—
Buffalo	26	16	.619	1
New York	22	13	.550	4
Philadelphia	17	24	.415	9 1/2

Central Division

Washington	29	12	.707	—
Cleveland	20	18	.526	7 1/2
Houston	20	20	.500	8 1/2
Atlanta	17	26	.395	13
New Orleans	4	34	.105	23 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Detroit	24	18	.571	—
Chicago	23	18	.561	1/2
Milwaukee	20	21	.488	3 1/2
KC-Omaha	21	23	.477	4

Pacific Division

Golden State	27	13	.675	—
Seattle	19	21	.463	8 1/2
Portland	18	21	.462	8 1/2
Phoenix	16	23	.410	10 1/2
Los Angeles	17	25	.405	11

Sunday's Games

Milwaukee 99, Philadelphia 88 (Abdul-Jabbar 29, Price 19; Collins 21, Cunningham 20).

Buffalo 114, Boston 101 (McAdoo 41, Smith 24; Cowens 22, Nelson 20, White 20).

Chicago 127, Seattle 123 (Van Lier 42, Love 27; Haywood 24, Brown 24). Bulls win in double overtime.

ABA Result

Sunday's Game

San Diego 110, Memphis 107 (Jones 34, Grant 28; Carter 22, Owens 19).

NHL Standings

Division 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	26	10	6	58	145	91
NY Rangers	21	12	8	50	174	131
Atlanta	19	15	9	47	120	117
NY Islanders	17	16	10	44	143	120

Divison 2

Vancouver	22	16	5	49	150	138
Chicago	19	19	4	42	145	127
St. Louis	17	19	6	40	137	147
Minnesota	11	24	5	27	107	176
Kansas City	8	28	4	20	98	173

Division 3

Montreal	24	8	13	61	196	117
Los Angeles	23	6	12	58	133	82
Pittsburgh	15	17	9	39	168	157
Detroit	10	23	7	27	112	156
Washington	3	35	5	11	88	231

Division 4

Buffalo	26	9	7	59	183	134
Boston	24	10	7	55	186	122
Toronto	15	20	7	37	145	163
California	11	26	8	30	129	174

Sunday's Games

Montreal 7, Washington 2 (Tremblay 2, Shutt, Wilson, Mahovlich, Lemaire, Gainey; Dupere 2). Canadiens are unbeaten in 20 games.

Chicago 4, New York Rangers 2 (Martin 2, Koroll, Mikita; Gilbert, Ratelle). Stan Mikita scores 450th career goal in NHL.

Buffalo 5, Vancouver 1 (Robert 2, Martin, Guevremont, Lorentz; Dalley).

Philadelphia 2, California 1 (Dornhoeffer, Dupont, Macadam). Andre Dupont scores winner in final period by knocking in his rebound.

St. Louis 2, Detroit 1 (Hess, Unger, Dionne).

Toronto 4, New York Islanders 3 (Sittler, Keon, Hammarstrom, Alexander; Harris, Parise, Nystrom). Clare Alexander at 30 in second NHL game. Scores winning goal in third period.

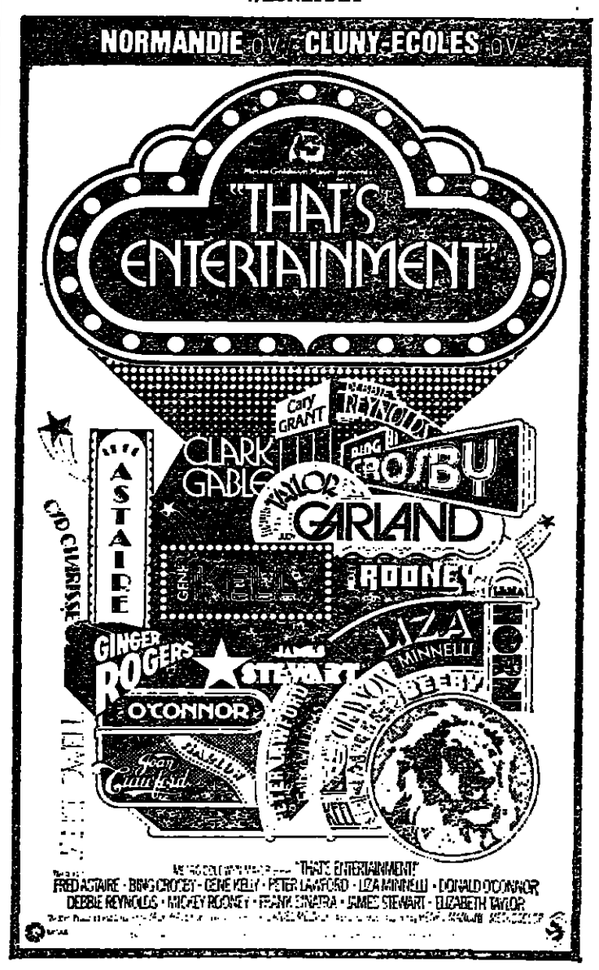
WHA Results

Sunday's Game

Toronto 7, Houston 4 (Jacques 4, Simpson, Featherstone, Hickey; Hluse, Sherrit, Hughes, Mark Howe).

Cleveland 4, Phoenix 3 (Pinder, Jarrett, Krake, Holbrook; Borgeson, McNamee).

WEDNESDAY



Art Buchwald

The Indian Givers

WASHINGTON.—I received a call from Kellerman the other day. I'd heard he lost his job and I expected him to be very unhappy. But he seemed elated.

"Do you know any Indians?" he asked me.

"I don't think so," I said. "Why?"

"Well, the bank is going to foreclose on my house and I thought I'd give it to the Indians."



Buchwald

"You can't do that," I said.

"Why not? Marlon Brando gave his land to the Indians and it had a *$318,000 mortgage* on it. My property only has a $46,000 mortgage. They'd be getting a bargain."

"But no Indians are going to take your property if there's a mortgage on it."

"I won't tell them, dummy. I'll just turn over the deed to them and they'll find out later."

"That's not fair to the Indians. After all they've gone through, you can't give them back their land with a mortgage on it."

* * *

"I didn't think so either until I saw Marlon on television. I would say that was one of his greatest performances. There he was, looking over the land with all the TV cameras whirling away and the tom-toms beating, and the guy in the feather headdress thanking *him for all* the Indians of America, and all they were really getting was a $318,000 due bill from the bank. You talk about a forked tongue."

* * *

"I'm sure Marlon meant well," I said. "Maybe he didn't know there was a mortgage on the land."

"Don't get me wrong. I'm not criticizing him. I just figured if the bank's going to take my house, I'd rather give it to the Indians. That's why I'm calling you. If you could dig up some Indians for me, I could call NBC, CBS and ABC and we could have one helluva ceremony on the lawn. I can use the national exposure more than Brando can, and maybe I could even get a job out of it."

I told Kellerman, "The networks have been burned pretty badly by Brando. It may be a long time before they cover another story about a paleface donating his land to the Indians. Besides, Kellerman, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you're not a movie star. Walter Cronkite isn't about to send out a TV crew to cover a guy in Bethesda who is going to give his house away."

"But I can't just give it to Riggs Bank," he shouted. "What *the heck fun is that?*"

* * *

"Don't get excited, Kellerman. Let's think this out. Maybe we could get Jane Fonda to give your house to the Indians. She hasn't been on television recently."

"That's not bad," he agreed. "I could stand next to her. Do you think Marlon would get mad?"

"I *don't see why he would.* After all, it's your property, isn't it?"

"The Riggs Bank doesn't seem to think so," Kellerman said.

"Well, that's just something the Indians will have to work out with the bank. If they can't handle a mortgage, they shouldn't be in the land-accepting business. Don't forget there is an old Indian saying, 'Abwah kuhwah meetah humbug.'"

"What does that mean?"

"There is no such thing as a free Brando lunch."

Barbra Streisand Gets Festival Prize

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13 (AP).—Barbra Streisand won the best actress award last night at the fifth International Film Festival of India for her portrayal of a political activist in the movie "The Way We Were."

The Hungarian film, "Dreaming Youth," was named the best film and Iran's Behruz Vusoghi was selected as best actor for his role in the Iranian film "Tangsir." Vusoghi was the only award winner who was present at the ceremony. The jury named Brazil's Zelito Viana the best director for his film "Alma."

Spec. 4 Louis Stokes (facing) was court-martialed in December for long locks. WACs testified in his defense.



GIs in Germany Sing Army Haircut Blues

By David Iams

HEIDELBERG (IHT).—With no war to worry about, the issue weighing most heavily on U.S. servicemen in Europe today is their hair.

The question of hair length, sideburns and beards has gotten mixed up with the weightier issues of a "modern volunteer" Army, civil liberties, military spying on U.S. civilians overseas, racism, sexism and waistlines.

Some soldiers even contend the military haircut is a way to prevent them from deserting and disguising themselves as civilians in the event of another war as unpopular as Vietnam.

But for most servicemen, hair is the most common point of conflict between a military establishment which—modern or not—gives the orders, and the GI who—volunteer or not—still must follow them.

Actually, the hair issue can be parted two ways: Some GIs want the right to let their hair grow as long as they please; others say officers and NCOs order already short-haired GIs to cut it shorter simply to show who's boss.

The sentencing of half a dozen GIs to jail terms of up to five months for refusing to get their hair cut shows just how seriously the armed forces are taking the issue. Five months is a jail term otherwise reserved for such offenses as larceny or drug possession.

In addition, two other soldiers were sentenced to three-month prison terms in Schweinfurt in 1973 after refusing to cut their hair or shave their beards on the grounds that they were adherents of the Sikh religion.

Whatever their reasons, several more soldiers are still willing to face trial rather than get shorn to military standards.

One of these is an officer, 1st Lt. Matthew Carroll, stationed in Hanau, West Germany, whose court-martial on the charge of *refusing to obey the order to get his hair cut began last month and* is scheduled to resume in the next two weeks. Another three are among the 1,200 stationed in Berlin who last month circulated a petition to Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., protesting Army hair regulations.

The regulations are unambiguous. Briefly, they specify that hair should not:

- *Be longer than three inches at the top of the head:*
- Be worn in braids, ducktail, pageboy, flips, mohawk or any other bulky style;
- Touch the ears when groomed. Only the closely cut or shaved hair on the back of the neck may touch the collar;
- Exceed 1 1/2 inches in bulk, regardless of length;
- Touch the eyebrows when groomed or protrude in front or below the band of properly worn headgear;
- Be dyed an abnormal color;
- Contain or have any visible foreign items attached to it.

Sideburns must not extend below the lowest part of the exterior ear opening. (This is often determined, GIs complain, by sergeants' sticking a pencil into their ears.)

Moustaches must not extend downward beyond the lipline of the upper lip or sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corner of the mouth.

Beards are not normally allowed. They are permitted, however, in the Navy, which is also somewhat more lenient about hair length in general.

In announcing the current regulations, the Army said they "avoid transient fads in dress and appearance . . . The well-trained soldier should pride himself on his adherence to conservative grooming habits that are customary in all military circles."

A spokesman for the headquarters of the Army in Europe indicated that the military considers hair to be "part of the uniform."

A civilian editor at the U.S. forces newspaper Stars and Stripes who grew up in an Army family during the 1930s when there was no draft contends that the haircut problem is bound to vanish when the military is again composed of nothing but volunteers.

But despite the recall in November from Europe of the last draftee, the problems show no sign of abating. More servicemen write to Stars and Stripes about hair length than any other topic; relatively few defend the regulations.

Often, GIs object that the sergeant who tells them to get a haircut could hardly pride himself on his appearance when he is so fat that his neck, while glisteningly clean shaven, rolls out in folds over his shirt collar, matching the paunch overflowing his pants.

To the Army's objection that long hair is a "fad," they point out the 19th-century military men, notably Custer, who wore their hair long, and they observe that sideburns got their name from General Burnsides.

On other occasions, white soldiers have complained that the hair regulations' "bulk" provision is preferential to blacks.

In effect, the 1 1/4-inch "bulk" permits modified Afro hairdos, which the services cautiously tolerate. But the white soldiers now say their black colleagues can stuff their Afros under their hats during duty hours and still have hair of almost civilian length in their off hours.

At the haircut courts-martial to date, however, the regulations have been challenged on two legal grounds:

- Long hair in no way interferes with the performance of military duties;
- Hair regulations violate the Constitution because they set one *standard for men in the armed forces and another for women.* Unlike hair regulations for male military personnel, those for women specify only that the hair not touch the uniform's collar.

At the courts-martial of Spec. 4 Louis Stokes and Spec. 4 George Stone last month in Mannheim, WACs and Dutch soldiers, whose regulations permit flowing locks, testified for the defense. They are also expected to testify in Lt. Carroll's behalf.

The constitutional issue of unequal hair regulations for men and women in uniform is one reason that Lt. Carroll, Spec. Stokes, Spec. Stone and other defendants have been defended by an overseas organization of civil rights lawyers called the Lawyers Military Defense Committee, which is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Lt. Carroll will also present his case with the help of his father, who until retiring recently was an Army colonel, but since then—Lt. Carroll says—has begun to raise a "small, well-groomed beard."

PEOPLE: *Japanese Ex-Soldier Won't Live With Wife*

Teruo Nakamura, the Taiwanese who served in the Japanese Army during World War II and was recently discovered in the Indonesian jungle, convinced that the war had still not ended, has decided not to live with his wife. During his 30-year absence, his wife, Li Lan-Ying remarried. Nakamura will live with his son, Li Hung, who was born after he was drafted by the Japanese Army, his son's wife and their *four* children. His wife will stay with her second husband. "They have been married for 21 years," he said, "and they should stay together." Taiwan legal authorities had ruled that Nakamura was still legally married because his wife did not have him declared legally dead before her second marriage.

* * *

Peoplereader Waverley Root writes that Trevor Kruger of Pretoria should not be claiming a world record for living with crocodiles (IHT, Jan. 9), after a mere 23 days. "In the later 1920s," writes Root, "the Chicago Tribune employed a Warsaw correspondent named Mike Nowinski, who shared his bedroom for several years with a pair of full-grown crocodiles who dozed in a pool constructed expressly for them. Nowinski was inseparable from his crocodiles, from a *long black cigarette holder,* which gave the impression that he took himself for Eric von Stroheim playing the role of an international spy, and from a large fuzzy fur coat, which he never took off even in the hottest weather. It may have been lined with steel to double as crocodile-proof pajamas."

* * *

Betty Ford went to Bethesda Naval Hospital Monday for a routine postoperative check. Her press secretary, Sheila Weidenfeld, said that Mrs. Ford will be undergoing postop evaluation every four months. Mrs. Ford had a radical mastectomy in September. *Prior to her hospital* visit, the first lady was busy putting together a spring wardrobe with the emphasis on economy. "She couldn't afford couturier dresses," said Mrs. Weidenfeld, adding that Mrs. Ford will be buying ready-to-wear made in the United States. Her choice of designer: Albert Capraro, a New Yorker, whose clothes are in the $70-$200 price range.

* * *

King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has appealed to the press to stop "ruthless and intensive" poking into his private life which he said, makes both him an[d] the newspapers look ridiculo[us]. Referring to recent articles abo[ut] a possible engagement to a We[st] German, Silvia Sommerlath, t[he] King said that the consta[nt] presence of newsmen had o[b]structed both his work and [his] relations with family and frien[ds]. "I accept gratefully that the pr[ess] and the public want to foll[ow] my work and I respect the jour[]nalists' ambitions, but I am d[is]appointed to see that news co[m]petition has created a situat[ion] that makes both the newspap[ers] and myself seem ridiculous. T[he] King cannot get engaged in [se]cret but he decides himself when and with whom he [will] become engaged."

* * *

SIGNED: Actor James Ste[wart] to make his first London st[age] appearance this spring. Ste[wart] will play the same role tha[t he] has played off and on [for] 28 years—the lead in "Harv[ey]." He first played the invi[sible] rabbit's companion on Broad[way] in 1947 and made a movie ver[sion] in 1950.

* * *

Casey Tibbs, the former ro[deo] champion who was dragged a[nd] kicked by a horse during a r[id]ing demonstration in Escond[ido], Calif., has been taken off [the] *serious list* at a local hosp[ital]. Tibbs, 45, was hospitalized w[ith] broken ribs and a collapsed [lung] after the accident last week.

* * *

Camden (N.J.) County offi[cials] are continuing a welfare [fraud] investigation of Miss Vicki [], estranged wife of singer T[iny] Tim, despite reports that she [has] asked that her name be ta[ken] off county welfare rolls. [Vicki] Budinger, a former Haddon[field] resident, is now living in Lond[on]. She allegedly worked part-[time] as a go-go dancer in a south[] New Jersey nightclub while [re]ceiving $235 a month from [the] welfare department. In addi[tion] Tiny Tim has claimed that [he] sent his wife "at least $10[0 a] month" for support of their [] year-old child, Tulip, since [they] separated early last year.

* * *

Comedian Bob Hope will ret[urn] as master of ceremonies at t[he] Academy Award presentations [in] April. Hope was the main co[m]mentator for 14 years—until it [was] decided in 1971 to break the ce[re]mony into *sections* and use [a] number of masters of ceremoni[es].

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